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CORRECTION TO CHERNENKO REPLY ON ARMS APPEAL

Disregard the item headlined "LATE REPORT: Chernenko Reply to Appeal on Arms," published in the 4 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages AA 7 and AA 8. Page AA 8 is actually a portion of a NEDELYA article by political observer Valentin Falin. The following is the correct text of the TASS account of the "Chernenko reply." The entire Falin article appears on pages AA 3 - AA 6 of this section.

LD041353 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, has sent a reply to the appeal from the leading figures of the Socialist International: President of the Socialist International Willy Brandt, the leaders of the socialist, social-democratic and labour parties comprising the Socialist International. The reply says:

It was with great attention that I familiarized myself with your appeal. We quite understand the anxiety over the fact that the situation in Europe, and in the international affairs as a whole, has seriously deteriorated.

The arms race, including nuclear arms, is gathering momentum, becoming increasingly formidable. At the same time the process of negotiations on questions of nuclear arms limitations and reductions has been disorganized, and, as facts indicate, deliberately.

All this is the result of the well-known policy aimed at breaking the existing balance of forces, gaining a military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. And no lulling statements alleging that nothing special is taking place, no ostensible peaceableness can hide all the harmfulness of such a policy.

We share the viewpoint, expressed in your appeal, that it is necessary to work for a change in a better direction. Yes, a dialogue is necessary, including, of course, one between the Soviet Union and the USA. But a dialogue which is honest, businesslike, and aimed at working out agreements that would meet the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union has both the will and the determination for such an approach to issues.

This, however, also calls for a corresponding readiness on the part of the United States. In the meantime, however, the U.S. Administration, although lately it has been professing its desire for a dialogue with the USSR, is not backing it up with anything specific. Moreover, these professions are belied by practical actions. With each U.S. nuclear missile deployed on the European soil, a new step is made toward the dangerous line. Does this indicate a readiness for really businesslike negotiations, for resolving issues which are so important for the Europeans, for all the peoples?

From this it follows that the matter is not in talking or making statements about a readiness for talks, but rather in the readiness to clear the obstacles which were erected in the way of the talks on nuclear arms limitations and reductions.

It is this approach that is advocated by the Soviet Union.

We have been and remain convinced champions of halting the arms race and reversing it. The whole set of proposals put forward by the Soviet Union is aimed at achieving this. To freeze forthwith all the nuclear arsenals, to limit and substantially reduce the strategic arms, to radically lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, to prevent militarisation of space, to prohibit and destroy chemical weapons -- these and other measures aimed at removing the war menace are dictated by life. They are realistic, and meet in equal degree the interests of all states and hopes of the peoples of the world.

This is also true with respect to our recently tabled proposal to agree on definite norms that would govern the relations between the powers possessing nuclear weapons, and be given an obligatory nature. It is important that all the nuclear powers put the task of preventing the nuclear war at the apex of their policy, and arrange their mutual relations with account for this.

Attainment of agreement on the issues mentioned could become the beginning of a veritable breakthrough in the entire international situation, as well as in the Soviet-American relations. Through concerted efforts, and given the political will, the situation can be changed for the better.

It is important to restore the atmosphere of international trust -- there is an acute need for this. A useful role in this can also be played by the Stockholm conference. It is precisely proceeding from such an understanding of the significance and tasks of the conference that the Soviet Union adovcates agreeing in the first place on large-scale measures -- renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, and of the use of armed force in general.

During the recent period various circles in the West, including the Socialist International and many socialist and social-democratic parties, have also produced for their part initiatives aimed at reducing the threat of nuclear war and lesssening international tension. This shows that there exists a real tendency for reactivating the process of detente.

But this will not happen on its own accord. Effective and urgent measures are needed to put the situation right.

The Soviet Union is prepared for the large-scale and energetic cooperation with all the states, all the peace-loving public forces in the struggle for lessening the war danger and strengthening peace. This holds true entirely for the parties comprising the Socialist International.

I want to state most definitely for my part that the Soviet Union will continue unswervingly to pursue the course of curbing the arms race, reviving detente and strengthening European and international security.

Konstantin Chernenko's message is a reply to an appeal of the leaders of the socialist, social-democratic and labour parties making up the Socialist International, to the heads of state of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The appeal, signed by Willy Brant and other leaders, says that the grave deterioration of the international situation and the growing pace of the arms race are overcasting prospects for the future. There emerges an immediate threat that developments may get out of hand.

The authors of the appeal believe it necessary to concentrate efforts on creating preconditions for the resumption of the talks on disarmament and on control of all the types of weapons. They are in favour of the resumption of dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and urge the governments of both countries to do so.

New possibilities for the restoration of mutual trust and for lessening the danger of armed confrontation in Europe, the appeal continues, are offered by the Stockholm conference. It is to create an atmosphere which will facilitate the resumption of the talks on strategic weapons and on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The dangerous round of the nuclear arms race, which is gaining momentum, must be stopped, the appeal stresses.

Comparison With PRAVDA Version

Comparison of the preceding item with the Chernenko reply to the Socialist International appeal and appended TASS-atrributed report on the appeal frontpaged by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 5 April First Edition under the headline "K.U. Chernenko's Reply to Socialist International Leading Figures' Appeal" reveals the following variations:

Page AA 1, PRAVDA version begins: [Text] To Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, and the leaders of the socialist, social democratic, and labor parties belonging to the Socialist International:

It was with ...(picking up paragraph two, line one)

Page AA 2, paragraph eight, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... and international security.

Respectfully,

K. Chernenko

K.U. Chernenko's message is ... (picking up paragraph nine, adding Chernenko salutation and signature)

FALIN HITS U.S. 'SHAM' ARMS TALKS STANCE

PM041018 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 13, Signed to Press 28 Mar 84 p 9

[IZVESTIYA political observer Valentin Falin article under the rubric "The World Through a Journalist's Eyes: "The Way Things Really Are"]

[Text] Much, if not all of what the R. Reagan administration does is designed for effect. The appropriate words and figures are sought, the halls and times for speech-making are painstakingly selected, the valves are opened through which the controlled "leakage" of secret information takes place. Major militarist initiatives are preceded, as a rule, by the unearthing of the "omissions" of predecessors and "sensational discoveries" in the Soviet arsenal to which Washington, of course, must respond without delay. When, despite all their efforts they fail to scrape together anything of value, the professional disinformers experience an occupational crisis, lift their eyes to the Heavens and invoke the Almighty.

In general terms everything is as prescribed in psychological warfare. In the forefront there is the "image of the enemy," crude saintlike portrait. And the greater the contrast in the depiction of the conflict between good and evil the easier it is to "morally rearm" the Americans and to train them to think in terms of total license and at the same time of the inviolability of "U.S. vital interests."

"Of course, the very concept of the enemy and the systematic indication of just who that enemy is," the February issue of LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE stresses, "represents an integral part of education in the spirit of war or, at the very least, of that conditioning of public opinion for which much of the mass media is so distinguished... hence the Western peoples' 'great dread and sense of increasing threat which can prevail even over the fear of nuclear conflict.'"

Speaking recently in Washington, the President stated: "America is now realizing again that peace and strength are indivisible." This was said not simply with a sense of the dramatic but also with an emphatic sense of conviction and satisfaction. If you believe R. Reagan, an imperial seed of the new, tough variety is putting forth shoots, common sense is being crowded out, and the end of the world, whose onset the head of the administration has predicted, is acquiring visible form, at least in his mind. It would seem that the 3 years of the militarist vigil and nearly $1 trillion spent have not been in vain. "Perhaps in retrospect it will seem," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote 1 year ago, "that for many people the Reagan administration has been a necessary and deserved punishment." Who knows. I shall not answer for the land of boundless surprises. All manner of things have happened there. Let us leave the Americans themselves to investigate their own internal problems.

However, the United States has no right to assume that other peoples will be inclined to share submissively the "punishment" which is now befalling U.S. society as the price of a system incapable of finding its place in a truly multifaceted and diverse world. Napoleon is credited with saying that "a statesman's heart must be in his head." One could agree with this in the sense that politics is no place for a fickleness of hotheadedness. Particularly in the nuclear era. Tanks can be still be recalled, aircraft made to land, and ships brought back to harbor. But despite what some people in Washington believe, it is impossible to recall a missile that has been fired. The billowing nuclear mushroom cloud will rain down indiscriminate death on the earth. Peace and strength will fuse into a curse on those madmen who have destroyed civilization. Irrevocably. Eternally. Unless the peoples halt the orgy of militarism, if they back down in the face of the onslaught of the propaganda of hatred, the justification for coercion, and the preaching of messianism.

The world is big enough and rich enough for people to live in harmony as neighbors. It is too small for squabbling or the settling of scores. Politics has no reason to borrow from technology the explosion method of welding, still less the nuclear explosion method. The incompatible will never be united. But man long ago devised other ways of combining what is capable of being combined. All that is necessary is to use those methods correctly in accord with life's objective demands.

This seems so obvious that there is no reason to expect any objections. And most likely none will be forthcoming. However, this does not mean that people will talk with you in the same language or about the same thing. Matters often turn out to be quite the reverse.

The Soviet standpoint is that all disputes must be resolved by political means at the negotiating table. This standpoint is supported by all mankind's experience including that of the sixties and seventies when the principles of cooperation between the USSR and the United States were successfully formulated with the aim of removing the threat of nuclear war and of building a system of international security at a reduced level of military confrontation. But then this process broke down. What happened? The causes of this dangerous worsening of tension are also visible to those Westerners with the eyes to see.

Let us listen to U.S. journalist (L. Uiznitser) who, on 18 March this year, published a long article in the French newspaper LA CROIX. "Reagan and his inspirers (Ikle, Pipes, Luttwak, Teller, Cline, and Helms)," the author notes, "have not accepted parity with the Soviet Union in the military sphere, which was recognized by every American President from Kennedy to Carter and which was the fundamental principle of peaceful coexistence.

During his election campaign and indeed later too, Reagan, following the example of the Committee of the Present Danger which includes the most shameless anticommunist crusaders, has stated that America must possess a 'margin of safety' in the strategic sphere which in normal parlance means superiority."

The administration deliberately doomed the Geneva talks to failure, (L. Uiznitser) states. The Americans put forward there only those proposals which Washington knew in advance would be rejected by the Soviet Union. And there is "nothing mysterious" in these tactics. The ideological group to which the President belongs rejects "containment" [sderzhivaniye] and demands that U.S. foreign policy pursue the goal of rolling back the USSR or, at least, or bringing it to its knees.

In view of the current U.S. Administration's principled guidelines and concrete deeds, the journalist concludes, "one should not take seriously Washington's recent statements or the announcement that the United States is hoping that the USSR will return to the negotiating table." (Uiznitser) links Reagan's "honeyed remarks" with "election considerations." He believes that the diplomatic process, which is designed t limit strategic arms, "is collapsing before our very eyes and, by all accounts, irreparably," and that the world is doomed to an extremely unstable existence.

You can take note of (L. Uiznitser's) pessimism and dispute his view of the future. So long as life and thought exist all is not lost. The will may be there. The problem arises when the constructive desire is lacking. Then the most useful initiative is nipped in the bud or turns into its own antithesis.

Then there are the talks. So long as this is not a "ruse," a maneuver, or a sham, of course they should be given preference. But for the meetings and delegates' sittings to become real talks it would not be out of place to clarify in advance whether the sides invest the object of discussion with the same meaning and whether they are ready to heed, to understand, and to respect one another. It is senseless to sit around the same table if the talks have no common goal, if the principles on which the search for common denominators is to be conducted have not been defined, and if the talks are akin to wandering around in the outer darkness, and you would best not nurture any vengeful intentions.

And how is dialogue pictured in the White House? Washington states that it intends to conduct the talks exclusively "from a position of strength." And to make things absolutely clear it adds that it will achieve what it wants (superiority) either with talks or without them. Can these really be talks? The talks, we realize, will only be conducted on U.S. terms and if the Soviet Union rejects them, the United States will not propose new talks. It will encircle Soviet territory with missiles.... Can these really be talks and not just blackmail? The United States will perhaps deign to favor the other side with an agreement and will honor that agreement as fully and as long as loyalty to its commitments remains more advantageous than the violation of them. Can these really be talks and can the result be worth the time and labor spent on it?

In the seventies the accords on the basic principles of Soviet-U.S. relations operated unreservedly. The principles of equality and identical security were not then ostracized and the need to observe parity and refrain from seeking to obtain military superiority was officially recognized. There was no need to start afresh each time. Each successive agreement was considered to be a continuation and consolidation of those that had come before. Now, however, after the Reagan administration's 180-degree turn, everything has become confused. In navigation deviation by a fraction of a degree leads to disaster. Politics is scarcely different, especially when security is involved.

The problem is not one of taste or spiritual inclination. The course toward rolling back communism and eradicating it proclaimed by R. Reagan as official U.S. policy essentially denies the possibility of mutual consideration of interests. Consequently, it firmly shuts the door on agreements. Agreements in the true sense of the world, rather than the diktat being practised by Washington and passed off as agreements. Such conjuring tricks will not work with us.

The present White House boss is evidently not being flippant in declared himself a virtual containuer of the cold war doctrine. "Until we have shown Russia the iron fist and have begun to talk tough to it, the next war is inevitable... I am tired of treating the Russians with kid gloves," H. Truman once stated. R. Reagan too was expressing himself in very much the same terms 3 years ago. The very prospect of having to get on with the Soviets and of having to compromise with them oppressed him... The President and his aides were consumed by longing for the times when Washington's supreme wisdom was expressed, for example, in the following guidelines: "The United States must seek to improve its position and the position of the rest of the free world in the world balance of forces by bringing about a deterioration in the Soviet Union's position" ("National Security Council document, NSC-162, 29 October 1953). Which goes on to say that the United States "must adopt feasible and expedient political, economic, and propaganda measures to create disagreeable problems for the USSR and then make use of them for its own ends." It is not particularly noble to create difficulties for one's neighbor, to foment conflict, or to seek to benefit from others' misfortunes. But the United States will be forgiven this sin, since it is being committed with charitable intent.

The White House boss entered into the same spirit a year ago at a meeting of fundamentalist preachers in Florida. "This was the real Reagan," A. Lewis of THE NEW YORK TIMES commented on his speech. "The worst presidential speech in American history," was the verdict of the doyen of American historians, Professor H. Commager. J. Carter advisor H. Hertzberg saw the speech as a movement toward the apocalypse. "If the Russians represent boundless evil and we, boundless good, then the delivery of a nuclear first-strike is the logical first step."

And then suddenly this January it was as if the President were a changed man. He was transformed from Saul into Paul. What could this mean? Had the moment for the pastorale in the 4-movement political symphony arrived? But let us not be impetuous. Let us wait for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when the occupier of the Washington throne will be determined and it will no longer be necessary to chase after votes. Life will show that everything and everyone will be put in their proper places.

MOSCOW VIEWS REAGAN REMARKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD060956 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] On Wednesday [4 April] the American President Ronald Reagan, held a press conference at the White House. He dwelt on the subject of a so-called Soviet threat, this time in chemical weaponry. According to President Reagan, it is the USSR and not the United States that is stockpiling chemical weapons and is using toxic agents in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. The so-called reliable information, on which the President makes his judgments and which is actually fabricated by the CIA, has not once been refuted [as heard] by Western experts, among them Americans. There are facts and proofs that it is the United States that has been using chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

Demagogically stating the growing need for a full ban of chemical weapons because of the USSR's stocks, Ronald Reagan said that the United States is getting ready to propose a new initiative on this score. The USSR and the other socialist countries have repeatedly come out with concrete proposals aimed at banning chemical weapons. But on discussing this question at the Disarmament Committee, the American side has taken an unconstructive stand.

TASS Report

LD051026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 5 Apr (TASS) -- At a regular news conference which has taken place in the White House U.S. President Reagan has loudly proclaimed a "bold initiative" which is directed, according to him, toward the attainment of "a comprehensive global ban on chemical weapons." He announced that he will send to Geneva in some weeks' time U.S. Vice President Bush, who will officially submit the American proposal at the Disarmament Conference. "Our aim is to ban the production, storage, and use of chemical weapons," Reagan asserted.

Reagan's further statements, however, have shown quite clearly that Washington's new "initiative" is nothing more than a propaganda trick, which the White House intends to use to mask and justify its program of a forced-through increase of the chemical weapons arsenal. Reagan let it be clearly understood that the administration in effect intends to block the achievement of any accord in this area by means of putting forward deliberately unacceptable conditions of "monitoring" and "verification." "Verification of the observance of an accord on banning chemical weapons will not be an easy matter," Reagan said. "Only a complex of effective measures on observance and verification can guarantee confidence on an international basis in such an accord." Moreover, he declared outright that the administration will aim to carry out a wide program of production of the latest types of chemical weapons, which the President tried to present as a 'potential of restraint.'"

As everyone knows, the United States already has at its disposal the world's largest arsenal of chemical weapons. According to foreign specialists, these supplies comprise more than 150,000 metric tons, and the quantity of ammunition -- more than 3 million units. Apart from on U.S. territory, they are currently sited on the Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Ocean and in West Europe. At the American bases in the FRG alone there are more than 10,000 units of chemical ammunition. The American military made wide use of chemical weaponry in Indochina.

But these gigantic arsenals do not satisfy the Pentagon. The Reagan administration has elaborated a long-term program of chemical rearmament of its forces, on which it intends to spend more than $10 billion. The White House has plans to spend, in the 1985 financial year alone, $1.1 billion on the production of so-called "binary" chemical munitions. In Pine Bluff construction of capacities for the production of this type of weapon is in full swing. Washington has already received the consent of the Governments of Britain and Italy to station these chemical weapons on their territory. The directive from Defense Secretary C. Weinberger for 1985-89, which serves as a guide to action, sets the U.S. Armed Forces the task of being ready by 1985 for "the rapid use of chemical weapons."

Reagan's expatiations on his intention to ban chemical weapons were received by journalists with unconcealed skepticism. One of them asked the President: "Was his proposal not a new method of forcing Congress to do what it had refused to do for 3 years -- that is, to allocate funds for chemical weapons?" "What do you say to the accusation that we are speaking about peace but are in fact preparing for war?" he asked. Reagan's reply amounted to attempts to blame bare-facely the USSR for the present tension in the world. At the same time he involuntarily admitted the aggressive nature of U.S. policy during the last decades.

"Do you know," Reagan said, "that up to the war in Vietnam, although our country participated in only four declared wars, the presidents of our country considered it necessary to use the Armed Forces 125 times during our history." To these statistical revelations by the President can be added certain of the armed adventures which have been implemented since Vietnam, including those on the personal command of Reagan -- in Lebanon, in Grenada, in El Salvador, Nicaragua. The bloody deeds of U.S. imperialism speak louder than the mellifluous words by the Washington leaders on an "aspiration for peace" and "disarmament."

U.S. OPPOSED TO ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS TALKS

PM041102 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Dangerous Step"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr -- The U.S. Administration has taken yet another dangerous step in accelerating the militarization of space.

As THE WASHINGTON POST reports, President Reagan has signed a report on antisatellite weapons that indicates that "the U.S. Administration intends to accelerate work connected with creating and testing antisatellite systems and does not plan to seek to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union on banning such weapons." This document, the paper indicates, will be conveyed to the U.S. Congress.

Thereby Washington has confirmed that it not only intends to step up preparations for waging war in space, but is also not in the least interested in real arms control.

The Pentagon has long been actively engaged in work to create an antisatellite system. Its latest version -- ASAT -- is based on the F-15 fighter equipped with missiles for destroying "enemy" space targets. In January this year, the first tests of these weapons were conducted. Initially, U.S. strategists plan to create two squadrons of these fighters and station them at bases on the U.S. eastern and western seabords.

The U.S. President tries to justify the fact that Washington has ignored numerous Soviet proposals aimed at averting the spread of the arms race into space and also appeals to ban antisatellite weapons with allegations that such an agreement "would not lend itself to verification."

KURIER REPORT OF SS-20'S FOR BULGARIA REBUTTED

LD041437 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The newspaper KURIER which appears in Vienna published a report which asserts that "the reply military measures of the Warsaw Pact directed against NATO re-arming are spread also to Bulgaria" where the USSR allegedly intends to deploy or has already deployed its SS-20 missiles threatening Greece, Turkey and North Africa.

According to competent Soviet military circles all this is an absolutely groundless allegation.

It is not accidental that this falsehood in the KURIER has been published in the days when a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is held in Turkey, a neighbour of Bulgaria. The session discusses the question if other "suitable candidatures" can be found in case the Netherlands and Belgium refuse the deployment of U.S. missiles. Going by everything the allegation fed by the U.S.-NATO special services to the Austrian newspaper has the aim of diverting the attention of the public from these dangerous plans of Washington and NATO.

'AGGRESSIVE' NATO MILITARY EXERCISES CRITICIZED

PM041045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Viktorov article: "Combat Training or Combat Deployment? -- Provocative Thrust of U.S. and NATO Armed Forces' Exercises"]

[Text] "Recent years have been marked by a sharp activation of the policy of U.S. imperialism's most aggressive forces -- the policy of overt militarism, claims to world domination, resistance to progress, and violation of peoples' rights and freedom," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech to voters. Having declared a "crusade" against socialism, the U.S. leadership has chiefly banked on achieving its global aims by armed force and has knuckled down to fulfilling a long-term program of military building. The U.S. Administration is increasingly involving other NATO countries in the implementation of these dangerous plans.

The buildup of militarist preparations is accompanied by a considerable increase in the intensity of staffs' and troops' operational and combat training. During this preparation, the Western press points out, new types of weapons and military equipment are mastered, plans for preparing and waging combat operations are rehearsed, and forms and methods for using armed forces in modern warfare are sought.

The annually increasing scale of U.S. and NATO exercises has made them a vital factor in the military-political situation in individual regions as well as in the world as a whole. This was demonstrated particularly graphically in 1983.

In talking about Europe, we must recall the NATO allied armed forces strategic command-staff exercise code-named "Winter-83." Its participants were: the bloc's supreme military-political command; the coalition military administration organs for Europe, the Atlantic, and the English Channel zone; national military and civilian departments, staffs of groupings and formations; and also state and private organizations engaged in the sphere of civil defense, the economy, and propaganda. For 2 weeks, they rehearsed one of the possible options for preparing, unleashing, and waging war in Europe and the Atlantic. The heads of government and state of the North Atlantic bloc took an active part in consultations on questions of the strategic deployment of the NATO allied armed forces.

The major event of the second half of 1983 was the fall exercises of NATO's allied and national armed forces code-named "Autumn Forge-83." Within the framework of these large-scale maneuvers, covering a vast area from Norway to the eastern borders of Turkey, around 30 national and multinational exercises of varying scales were held, which involved a total of about 800,000 servicemen, more than 15,000 units of mobile combat equipment, up to 2,000 warplanes, and approximately 800 ships of various classes.

As in the past, NATO strategists used these maneuvers to mount a slander campaign concerning the "Soviet military threat." Emphasis was also put on demonstrating to the public so-called "Atlantic solidarity," so as to convince them of the "need" to increase the NATO countries' military spending and create an atmosphere of military hysteria among the population of West Europe.

The United States has shown and continues to show the greatest activity in militarist preparations. The staff of the 3d Army Corps, two brigades of the 1st Cavalry (tank) division, the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, a separate "Ranger" battalion, and so forth were transferred from U.S. territory to central Europe within the framework of the "Reforger-83" exercises. At the same time, about 50 tactical air force planes were transferred to West Germany during the U.S. Air Force's "Crested Cap-83" exercises.

Strategic troop transfers were also rehearsed on the bloc's northern and southern flanks. Moreover, there has been a trend toward involving units and subunits of the U.S. National Guard and the reserve extensively in the exercises.

A typical feature of the exercises held in 1983, the scale of which manifestly surpassed the requirements of troop training, was the fact that as well as demonstrating military might and thus trying to pressure democratic and progressive forces in various regions of the world, they also provided a cover for carrying out purely military actions. Thus, the U.S. naval forces taking part in the "Big Pine-II" exercises in the Caribbean were used for aggression against Grenada. Against the background of the "Bright Star-83" exercises (Africa and the Near East), U.S. interventionist forces were transferred to that region. Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet taking part in the NATO "Display Determination-83" exercises supported the U.S. Marines' combat operations in Lebanon.

Erasing the borderline between combat training activity by the imperialist powers' armed forces and their resolution of combat tasks poses a serious threat to peace. The military exercises conducted in recent years by the United States and the NATO bloc, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, pointed out, have been "characterized by tremendous scale, and are increasingly difficult to distinguish from an actual deployment of armed forces for aggressive purposes."

NATO is continuing to revise a number of the fundamental tenets of coalition military strategy and is searching for optimum forms and methods for using the bloc's allied armed forces. In stepping up preparations for world war, the U.S. and NATO leadership are at the same time directing the North Atlantic bloc's allied armed forces toward waging a war limited to the boundaries of the European Continent. Theoreticians for the Pentagon have started to view "limited" nuclear war in Europe -- without escalation into total nuclear war -- as most probable. The current U.S. leaders, with a list toward adventurism in their foreign policy, have started placing first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe.

In 1983, the problem of waging a non-nuclear war in Europe was investigated more extensively than before. The question was raised not just of prolonging the period of combat operations using conventional means of attack, but also of the possibility of reaching military-strategic targets with them. With this aim in view, new high-accuracy weapons systems are being created: reconnaissance and strike complexes; salvo-fire rocket systems; cruise missiles with cluster nose cones equipped with enhanced-explosion [obyemnogo vzryva] warheads which are self-homing on their terminal trajectory; and others. All these means approximate tactical nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive force.

The aggressive thrust of the U.S. and NATO strategists' plans is manifested in the development of new concepts for the use of armed forces, which are being verified in all the major exercises. These include primarily the U.S. concept of an "air-land operation." This attaches great importance to the surprise element of an attack and the transfer of combat operations to enemy territory from the very start of a war.

Analyzing the course of NATO's major exercises, Western specialists note that a "limited" war in Europe will start with massive air strikes and major ground forces groupings going on the offensive. Combat operations would be waged for a certain time using only conventional means of attack. If the NATO leadership's set goals cannot be achieved in that time, and if the loss of a considerable section of territory is threatened, the use of nuclear weapons is envisaged.

At the same time, the military-political leadership by no means rejects the possibility of being the first to use mass destruction weapons from the very start of a war. This has been stated on more than one occasion by General Rogers, Supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, and other high-ranking figures of the North Atlantic bloc.

While encouraging its European allies to wage a "limited" war, the U.S. leadership is nonetheless maintaining its own strategic nuclear forces in readiness for waging total war and for being the first to make a nuclear strike on targets located on USSR territory. The "Global Shield" type of exercises, which rehearse questions of bringing all components of the U.S. strategic offensive forces into a state of maximum combat readiness, have a major role in rehearsing such a strike. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, more than 100,000 servicemen and about 900 warplanes took part in such an exercise in 1983. As was officially announced, this was the "largest and most comprehensive strategic forces exercise," with mass takeoffs of strategic bombers and real ICBM launches.

The plans for all the exercises are drawn up in a very biased way. It is envisaged that the war is unleashed by the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces. The NATO forces, following "defensive" guidelines, rebuff an invasion by "enemy" groupings, inflict a defeat on them in border regions, preventing a significant wedge being driven into their own territory, and then, using strategic reserves, restore the situation along the state border. In fact, even the most general knowledge of the course of the exercises attests to the offensive and aggressive thrust of the operations rehearsed by NATO forces.

Specific groupings of Warsaw Pact forces have generally been regarded as the "enemy" during the course of exercises. The troops acting as the "enemy" have in a number of cases operated in accordance with Soviet military regulations and manuals and used certain models of armaments and uniform used by the armies of East European countries. In this way, the NATO generals try to attach a political thrust to operational and combat training and stress its anti-Soviet and antisocialist nature. The intensification of the ideological and political aspects of combat training is regarded today in the NATO countries' armies as one of the most important ways to improve the morale of servicemen.

The start of 1984 has been marked by a number of exercises which have confirmed even more the aggressive thrust of the NATO Armed Forces' operational and combat training. In some of them, for example "Hilex-84," the supreme military leadership deliberately went beyond the bounds of the bloc's "zone of responsibility." And the reason for this, as followed from the exercise's really fantastic scenario, was "the invasion of Iran by Soviet divisions." In this connection, possible NATO countermeasures, including the transfer of troops to the Near East and the Persian Gulf region, were rehearsed.

Large-scale maneuvers code-named "Avalanche Express" were held over the course of a month in Norway. Armed forces from Canada, the FRG, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain, and the United States took part in them. At the same time, NATO naval maneuvers code-named "Teamwork-84" were held in the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea. These involved more than 150 warships and over 300 aircraft.

The NATO command-staff exercise code-named "Crested Eagle-84" in central Europe and the "Dense Crop-84" exercise on the bloc's southern flank have recently ended. The aim of these exercises was to rehearse plans for conducting the first operations in a "limited" war in Europe.

Thus, the exercises and maneuvers of the NATO forces and their character and thrust attest to the aggressive plans of the NATO bosses and their desire to aggravate the international situation even more.

This imposes a special responsibility on Soviet servicemen. "...Let everybody know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the meeting with voters, "that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in taking us unawares, and no potential aggressor can count on avoiding a crushing counterstrike."

POSSIBILITY OF REFORMING NATO INCONCEIVABLE

DW041203 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners: When reading the publications in the FRG press on NATO's 35th anniversary, our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy got the impression that the Atlantic proponents in the FRG are worried about NATO's battered prestige in their country, and thus want to take advantage of NATO's anniversary to refurbish its image.

This is hardly possible, our commentator says, for NATO's prestige in the FRG has not declined due to any temporary or accidental reasons, but as a result of far-reaching historical causes. What ought to be mentioned above all is the debacle regarding the lie about the Soviet threat. The lie about Russian tanks possibly appearing at any moment on the Rhine had been dished up by NATO for many years to justify the FRG's joining NATO, its remilitarization, and its recent approval of the stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG soil.

However, today increasingly fewer people in the FRG are falling for the lie about a military threat emanating from the Soviet Union. The decades since the war have cut the ground from under the feet of those fairy tales, since in all this time there has not been a single sign in any given military-political situation of a threat to the FRG from the East.

During these years, the USSR and its allies have been concerned with building up their own defense. Nobody could possibly reproach them for seeking to solve disputed political problems in central Europe through the use of force, nor have they threatened anybody with the use of force. Thus, it is only logical that many FRG citizens dismiss with a skeptical smile the lie about a threat -- this trump card of the Atlantic proponents in the FRG. (?Ten years) of detente, have clearly shown that trusting relations and fruitful cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union are possible, and can be obstructed only by NATO's policy.

The second reason that has caused FRG citizens to question NATO's influence is not fictitious, but rather a real danger resulting from the FRG's NATO membership. The FRG had been turned into a NATO outpost and become the country most densely crammed with bloc conventional and nuclear weapons. And now it is also supposed to become the main launching pad for American first-strike weapons. It is not difficult to realize the dangers that may ensue for the FRG as a result of this mission that has been forced upon it, all the more so if the fact is taken into account that control over the war machine stationed in the FRG is in the hands of the transatlantic adventurers. In addition, the U.S. Administration firmly adheres to the idea of expanding NATO's agreed sphere of action so as to involve the FRG and other NATO countries in risky undertakings on other continents.

There is yet another undisputed fact: Just like other Western alliances, NATO was called into being with the accompanying music of speeches about political and economic harmony that was to replace rivalry and competition in the Western world. Hardly anyone believes that it is still possible to eliminate or at least reduce the great differences in the capitalist world or within NATO.

It would be extremely naive to believe that, given the continuing currency, steel, textile and other crises, as well as the innumerable abortive attempts to bring the antagonistic interests of the representatives of capitalist states on a regional and global level to a common denominator.

If NATO has had any imput at all in this respect, it has been solely negative. Being the senior partner in this bloc, the United States has always relatively successfully tried by means of a driving system [antriebssystem] to make up for the loss of its economic and technical hegemony by exerting military-political pressure on its European rivals. Washington called for Atlantic solidarity, for instance, when it wanted to prevent the natural gas pipeline deal.

Therefore, it is obvious why NATO's anniversary is not being celebrated in the FRG. The West German press has discussed various possibilities for reforming NATO that would guarantee greater freedom, political maneuverability, and independence from Washington for the West European partners, or would turn NATO from an instrument of confrontation and militarism into an organization of international cooperation and detente. But this is an inconceivable as a hedgehog without spines. Such miracles of genetics are unrealistic.

A different approach is more realistic -- the dissolution of the two military blocs confronting each other, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and first of all the dissolution of their military organizations. The USSR and its allies advocate such a solution of the problem created by the founding of NATO 35 years ago.

NATO PLANNING GROUP MEETING, MANEUVERS LINKED

LD041942 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1450 GMT 4 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] While the NATO defense ministers are in session for the second day today in Turkey, pressuring the Dutch minister for his country to agree to deploy 48 U.S. missiles, far away from Turkey provocative military maneuvers, code-named "Global Shield-84" are underway.

The direct aim of the NATO maneuvers -- apart from the Pentagon, soldiers from Canada and, a number of West European NATO member-countries, as well as Japan are taking part -- is to prepare waging a nuclear war, and to test their combat readiness in case of extraordinary circumstances. So, although the NATO nuclear planning group is currently in session in Turkey, the minds of the ministers are far away. They are with the maneuvers, which involve 150,000 men. The leadership of the huge-scale operation has been entrusted to the Pentagon's supreme military command -- the chiefs-of-staff committee. This is how they are celebrating NATO's 35th anniversary, which falls precisely today.

U.S. 'STAR WARS' POLICY DISCUSSED AT NATO MEETING

LD041302 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Izmir, April 4, TASS -- During the first day of the regular session of NATO's nuclear planning group in the Turkish town of Cesme, its participants tried to put pressure on Dutch Defence Minister Jacob de Ruiter. The aim of their actions was to secure a consent from the Dutch defence minister to deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles in the country's territory. However, according to a statement by a high-ranking NATO spokesman, De Ruiter declined to give any assurances to his partners. The questions of deployment of cruise missiles is to be considered by the country's Parliament in June.

The session was addressed by U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger who gave detailed explanations about the Washington-declared large-scale programme of preparation for the conduct of "star wars." The programme envisages the deployment of an anti-missile defence system with space-based elements. As is known, in the coming five years, approximately 26,000 million dollars are to be spent for the creation of the system. But, as the FRG's Defence Minister Manfred Woerner told journalists, the participants in the session asked many critical questions and voiced concern that such an anti-missile defence system may become a destabilizing factor.

NATO GROUP 'SKEPTICAL' OF U.S. SPACE PLANS

LD041702 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has called on NATO allies to join his country in developing space weapons. Radio Moscow's Viktor Olin makes the following comments:

At a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Cesme, Turkey, the secretary used the same argument to support preparations for star wars as President Reagan did in his recent report to Congress. He repeated the claim that there was a Soviet threat from space, saying that though his country wanted talks with the Soviet Union, it would not start them, allegedly because of lack of opportunities for effective verification of agreements. From this, Mr Weinberger inferred that America and its allies should immediately set about developing satellite killers and antiballistic missile systems.

This strange logic met with explicit skepticism on the part of his West European colleagues. Even the West German defense minister throught it necessary to voice his doubts about the expedience of space weapons. Manfred Woerner said he couldn't see that it would provide greater protection or greater stability. He and other ministers have been apparently influenced by the widespread opposition in Western Europe, the United States and other countries to Reagan administration schemes to militarize space. This opposition stems from the belief that what Washington is seeking is not to guard against a Soviet threat -- a threat seen as a myth -- but to win military supremacy by deploying first-strike weapons in near-earth space.

There's ample evidence to corroborate this view. Experts hold that the Reagan administration argument that verification is impossible is a downright invention. Such a conclusion is drawn in a report by the union of concerned scientists, people who should know what they are talking about. Other experts believe that all tests of space weapons are so easy to detect it would be possible to verify effectively any agreement banning arms buildup in space.

There are no doubts about the sincerity of the Soviet Union when it says it wants such an agreement with the United States. The Soviet Union has put forward many inititives in an effort to prevent space being militarized, and ensure the use of this medium for exclusively peaceful purposes.

ARBATOV ASSESSES TIES WITH WEST EUROPE, U.S.

PM041249 Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Mar 84 pp 12-13

[Interview with Soviet Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute Director Georgiy Arbatov by Jean-Louis Arnaud in Paris -- date not given]

[Excerpt] LE MATIN: What is your opinion of this planned visit [by French President Mitterrand to the USSR]?

Arbatov: That it is high time that something was done with the French. Let us hope that it will be a success. There really is a desire on the part of our government, and of the Soviet public, to set relations with France on a sound basis again.

LE MATIN: Do you believe that that could help reduce the current international tension?

Arbatov: International relations cannot be confined to U.S.-Soviet relations. Without underestimating their importance, particularly in the nuclear field, in the field of war and peace. I believe that a more active and positive policy with third countries could make its influence felt even in that sphere which is particularly dangerous.

LE MATIN: On what could Chernenko and Mitterrand reach agreement?

Arbatov: Our relations have deteriorated over the last few years. Under this government, so far as I know... perhaps the worse moment is over and we can at least return to that decent state of affairs which we had not so long ago. That is what it would be useful to ascertain. Of course, the French will not be prevented from making known what they have on their minds, just as we will do for our part, but if it is done with the desire to resolve what can be resolved -- not everything is immediately resolvable -- then something useful will be accomplished. Moreover, we need a little more understanding about security problems. I admit -- is it because I am no expert on France? -- that I do not understand the French stance very well.

LE MATIN: On what?

Arbatov: Arms, the nuclear balance, security in Europe; and I am afraid that other people in Moscow do not understand either. The French must see and understand something other than the U.S. strategy, jargon, or concepts.

LE MATIN: Why are you so critical of Mitterrand?

Arbatov: Critical? How? I respect him as leader of a country which we traditionally like, and with which we share some very glorious pages of history, and some bad pages, too, which cannot be removed from history... But that is not a matter of personalities. Let us say that our relations have not improved since the change of government in France, or not as yet... You will perhaps view this as a euphemism, but it is not the man whom I criticize. Does not Mr Mitterrand still have a great deal of time ahead of him to show what he really has in mind?

LE MATIN: By the way, who determines foreign policy in the USSR? Is it the government, the Politburo, the general secretary, or all of them together?

Arbatov: The decision-making process is something complex in all countries. If you wish to weigh what goes into decision-making and what comes out of it -- the inputs and the outputs -- there is food for speculation. In our country, you know, the party has a special role. It does not act instead of the government but defines the groundwork of policy, delivers a basic judgement, and defines the priorities. The party is led by the Central Committee and the Politburo at the top. I do not believe that the Foreign Ministry plays a less important role in our country than in the other countries I know. It is in charge of all day-to-day matters; it is very broad and complex... of course, as general secretary and the foremost among his Politburo peers, Chernenko has a very important role.

LE MATIN: But, as far as is known, he does not have very extensive experience in foreign affairs . . .

Arbatov: More than you imagine. Since 1976, he has been a member of the Politburo, which meets once a week with a considerable agenda of foreign problems. Then he has been entrusted with special missions: Helsinki with Brezhev; Vienna, too, for the signing of SALT II, at the time of the last summit we had with the Americans.

LE MATIN: And where do people like you stand in the decision-making process?

Arbatov: I am a Central Committee member. I take part in its meetings and its proceedings. I speak there. Then I am sometimes asked questions as director of the institute and a U.S. expert.

LE MATIN: By whom?

Arbatov: Anybody can do so, at the Foreign Ministry, at the Central Committee . . .

LE MATIN: At the Secretariat?

Arbatov: In fact I have never received anything from the Secretariat as such . . . But if I have a very brilliant idea, I can convey it to . . . my superiors.

LE MATIN: Does that often happen to you?

Arbatov: Very rarely . . . I may deem it brilliant, but I am very sorry to say that others may think differently. The usual thing. . .

LE MATIN: Can you , as would be the case with a man of your status here, pick up your telephone and call the foreign minister or the president?

Arbatov: I do not wish to enter into such delicate matters, but we have the telephone, which generally works well, and the leaders are accessible.

LE MATIN: To the highest level?

Arbatov: Let us say that it is technically feasible. . .

LE MATIN: And how do you view the EC?

Arbatov: Do not forget that we are Europeans ourselves, and we sometimes feel somewhat offended when you speak of a Europe crushed, as it were, between the United States and the Soviet Union.

LE MATIN: West Europe is a geographical reality. There is a West Europe and an Eastern Europe.

Arbatov: East and West are relative concepts. For us in the USSR, the United States and Canada are in the East. That being said, the process of economic integration in West Europe is a fact, and we are prepared to cooperate with the Common Market on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. In the political sphere, we also understand that there can be regional interests which prompt special arrangements. It is normal, just as there are organizations of the Latin American or African countries. Why should Europe be discriminated against? But if we take the organization as it currently stands, it does not seem to us that it is positve.

LE MATIN: Why?

Arbatov: Because it is not natural to split Europe into two political-military organizations, into two opposing camps armed to the teeth. We believe that it is our task -- perhaps not in the short-term, but at any event in the long-term -- to extricate ourselves in one way or another from this division of Europe into two camps.

LE MATIN: For the present, the EC has nothing to do with strategy or the arms race.

Arbatov: Most of the countries comprising it belong to NATO.

LE MATIN: Not all.

Arbatov: But most of them.

LE MATIN: Would you receive favorably a politically stronger Europe, or do you wish to deal only with each country individually?

Arbatov: We ask: What would the aims be? If they are organizations which concern themselves with ecology, then we will welcome them, but if they are designed to bear down on Eastern Europe, to duplicate NATO, then we will not view it favorably. We can see clearly that there is a trend toward greater unity...

LE MATIN: Not only economically but also in diplomacy.

Arbatov: Yes, but there is also a counter-trend, and I believe that many Europeans display over-optimism when they talk about a united West Europe. It is a very ambiguous concept. Remember Lenin and what he said about the plan for a United States of Europe: an organization of European capitalists which intends only to exploit the world, the rest of the colonized world, as efficiently as posisble....

LE MATIN: That was over 60 years ago. As far as Europe is concerned, the colonies are over and done with!

Arbatov: But colonialist aspirations still exist.

LE MATIN: You are telling me!

Arbatov: The Europeans are sometimes so optimistic that they forget the troubles they have...the Corsicans, the Irish, the Basques, not to mention the Common Market's problems, all these manifestations...

LE MATIN: My question is whether you prefer to deal with a single entity or several.

Arbatov: This seems to me terribly academic, because in the foreseeable future we will continue to deal with France, which exists as a nation, and with Britain, the FRG, Italy, and other countries. Now if you have an organization, we will deal with it in accordance with its nature... I do not wish to deny the trend, nor the interests which the West Europeans share, including their security interests, but I strongly disagree with their way of providing for them. I believe that the greatest danger that they have to face is not the Soviet Union but the danger of nuclear war, and they must consider this. Some of their fears are real; others are misplaced.

LE MATIN: Have you ever considered that a more united West Europe would be able to react more freely, be more independent of the United States?

Arbatov: The USSR would judge it in the world context. The assessment would not be the same in a context of detente as in a context of cold war and strengthening of military potentials. But when you talk about European unity, is it not in order to face up to the East better? Would that Europe become a military organization?

LE MATIN: I do not know, but it is clear that a politically united Europe would have the potential to become militarily united, too.

Arbatov: We are in favor of West Europe playing a far more important role in world politics, like Japan and like China. That would not simplify the problems; it would even make some of them more complex. We would have to talk with many countries, but I believe that it would be better, because it would be more in keeping with reality, and the bad memories of this world which has been called bipolar would be forgotten.

LE MATIN: So you admit that a stronger Europe would help break this bipolar structure?

Arbatov: I believe that this structure is a combat, cold war structure which dates from the time when West Europe was very weak politically and economically, and the very strong United States was attempting to rally all possible allies against the USSR. This is no longer the real balance of forces, and there are many more power centers.

LE MATIN: So you are not too conservative?

Arbatov: As a communist, I am very progressive.

LE MATIN: Yet your initial reflections on West Europe gave me the impression that you were very conservative.

Arbatov: I am very conservative when I note that allegedly new ideas are only a new grab for very old ideas...to make West Europe, alongside NATO, another political-military bloc. I cannot welcome that.

LE MATIN: How do you imagine the European countries' evolution over the next 50 years?

Arbatov: I believe that we are entering particularly difficult decades and that we will no longer be able to afford to indulge in the activities which we are currently pursuing, such as the arms race. The problems of a global and national nature will assume such proportions that we really will have to tackle the realities. In 50 years' time, we will perhaps find ourselves laughing at what our anxieties in the seventies or eighties were. The problems of resources will become very difficult; those of ecology and of the Third World could become terrible. Consider the increase in population. Feeding all those people! It is the equivalent of another globe. In 50 years' time, we will have to have built and created as much as we have done throughout our history... That will require terribly rational conduct, a great deal of cooperation, a sharing of burdens...

LE MATIN: Cooperation between what is currently the East and West?

Arbatov: If we wish to survive, it is not only the danger of war -- even if it is the most urgent -- that must be dispelled. We must change a host of things of quite a different kind which detente cannot in itself resolve. But without detente, without stopping the arms race, without cooperation, there will be no question of even approaching the solutions.

LE MATIN: And the United States; what is the state of your relations with Washington?

Arbatov: At nadir! I have believed several times recently that relations were so bad that they could not worsen. Well, I was mistaken...

LE MATIN: Yet communications have not been severed. The ambassadors are delivering messages in the two capitals.

Arbatov: Yes, if Dobrynin so requests, he will be received by the security of state, maybe even by the President. But the dialogue has become very negative. Grave problems are no longer being discussed.

LE MATIN: Could that improve this year?

Arbatov: I cannot rule it out, but it would be unexpected.

LE MATIN: Why? Is it because we are in a pre-election period?

Arbatov: Because Reagan is indulging in political maneuvers and is acting as if U.S.-Soviet relations were not as bad as they are. He says that they can easily be improved, without any change in U.S. policy. I do not know whether that works with the U.S. electorate, but it does not work with us. We have no confidence.

LE MATIN: In your opinion, is Reagan the worst president you have ever seen?

Arbatov: So far his policy has been the worst. If he changes, we will welcome it.

LE MATIN: In your opinion, would any president be better than he?

Arbatov: That depends on what Reagan will be. But let us be cautious. The United States has displayed a fantastic capacity for choosing statesmen who were not very good, or taking up dangerous ones. With them, you never know what could happen...

'GLOBAL SHIELD' MILITARY EXERCISES CRITICIZED

LD042033 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. President Reagan will be personally involved in the U.S. war games to play out the scenario for a possible global nuclear war unleashed by the Pentagon. He is to participate within the framework of the manoeuvres begun yesterday by the U.S. strategic forces under the code-name of "Global Shield--84." Parallel with these, staff exercises are being held to coordinate the operations of the U.S. Armed Forces on a global scale. According to the CBS television network, President Reagan will take part in the staff exercises when they begin imitating the nuclear war and the "formation of a new government already after nuclear missiles have begun falling on the USA."

The facts reported by the television network clearly reflect the recklessness of the U.S. military, and the irresponsible posture of the Washington officials who have decided to engage in "muscle flexing" on such a scale and in such a tense situation in the world. During the exercises they will, among other things, launch two intercontinental ballistic missiles as well as long-range cruise missiles to imitate dealing a nuclear strike.

Also highly indicative is Washington's timing for this global provocation. It is unfolding in conditions when the Geneva talks on strategic arms limitations and reductions, and on nuclear weapons in Europe, through the fault of the USA, have been disrupted and have not been resumed. When Washington ostensibly refuses to elaborate agreements with the Soviet Union on non-deployment of anti-satellite weapons systems and on the inadmissibility of militarising space. [sentence as received] And instead of creating conditions for resuming talks on these problems of vital importance to the whole of mankind, instead of engaging in an honest search for principles to underlie peaceful coexistence, the Reagan administration is either resorting to unprovoked aggressions against small and defenceless peoples, as was the case in Grenada and Lebanon, or arranges global "shows" imitating a nuclear castastrophe.

In the process, against any common sense, Washington proceeds from the assumption that the United States will emerge the "winner" in a nuclear war, even if the whole world would lie in ruins. This is attested to, among other things, by the provision, in the above-mentioned war games, for the formation of a new U.S. Government, "already after" nuclear bombs have begun falling on America!

The world's major scientists, including Americans, have stated with authority that a nuclear war can destroy civilization on our planet. And the U.S. military turn a deaf ear to such warnings. Other scientists and specialists say that at present possibilities are available to assure adequate control over the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. The Reagan administration dismisses this opinion and makes assertions to the contrary in order to be able to continue its course of gaining a military superiority and preparing for nuclear war.

TANJUG VIEWS SOVIET N. ATLANTIC NAVAL BUILDUP

LD042027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Official Moscow assesses the current Western bloc military manoeuvres as unprecedented in scale and provocative in purpose. However, there has been no reaction here to Western reports that the Soviet Union is preparing its biggest-ever military exercise in the North Atlantic, nor does Moscow mention that a larger number of its warships have sailed into international waters in the Atlantic.

According to information released in Moscow, 150 thousand U.S., Canadian, Japanese and NATO troops are taking part in the Western exercise. Analysts here claim that the Western forces are "rehearsing a nuclear war." To substantiate the charge, they cite a U.S. Defense Department statement that the exercise will involve the testing of nuclear weaponry and intercontinental ballistic missiles. Moscow analysts also note a report that President Reagan will take part in the manoeuvres in a mock forming of a new U.S. Administration, a possibility envisaged in the event of a nuclear conflict.

The Soviet naval buildup in the North Atlantic and other areas, particularly the increased number of submarines, is being linked by foreign observers in Moscow with a recent article in the Moscow daily IZVESTIYA. The newspaper revealed that the Soviet Union has sited intermediate-range nuclear missiles which need 6-8 minutes to hit targets deep inside U.S. territory. These missiles are launched from submarines.

IZVESTIYA said that these Soviet counter-measures were taken in response to the installation of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. It was reported at the same time that missile bases in East Germany and Czechoslovakia have become operational.

U.S. VETOES UN RESOLUTION ON NICARAGUA

LD050706 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 5, TASS -- By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets:

The United States has vetoed a resolution at the United Nations Security Council urging member states to refrain from any military actions, or support and encouragement for them, against any state in Central America. The document, rejected by Washington, confirms the right of Nicaragua and other countries in the region to live in peace and security and determine their fate without foreign interference and intervention.

The United States found unacceptable the called contained in the resolution for an end to the mining of Nicaragua's main ports which resulted in human casualties, seriously disrupted the country's economic life and created obstacles to free navigation in violation of norms of international law. It was also implied that the Security Council express its condemnation of these actions.

The United States found itself in total isolation during the voting. Britain alone abstained. 13 out of 15 Security Council members voted for the draft resolution, including France and the Netherlands.

The representatives of India, Mexico, Peru, Cuba, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and other nonaligned countries call for a strict observance of the principles of the U.N. Charter and generally recognised norms of inter-state relations. Speaking at the meeting, they expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle for independence and freedom. Yugoslavia's representative Ignac Golob stressed in this connection that the Non-Aligned Movement had adopted several documents resolutely rejecting all threats and acts of aggression directed against Nicaragua. This country became a subject of political, military and economic pressure that is being exerted with a view to undermining its sovereignty and independence.

Vietnam's representative Le Kim Chung recalled that the United States' mining of Haiphong had given impetus to the expansion of U.S. aggression against his country, and declared that the United States embarked on its old path, as the latest developments in Central America showed.

Harry Ott of the German Democratic Republic also criticised the imperialists designs against the Nicaraguan people and the attempts to assert the "law of force" in international realtions.

It was noted at the meeting that the United States' plunder in Central America is far from being an isolated instance. Washington is widely practicing the policy of blackmail and dictate in other parts of the world too.

Czechoslovakia's representative Lubomir Kovacic pointed to the pressure that is being exerted on Cuba, Syria and Libya. Military might is being rapidly escalated with the same aim in view in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean.

Vladimir Kravets, permanent representative of the Ukraine, the current president of the Security Council, said: We are being forced to believe that the Nicaraguan Government poses a threat to the United States which it cannot tolerate. References to the same alleged threat to the United States were made in connection with Grenada which was then assaulted by regular Army units -- Navy, aircraft and Marines. There are all grounds to believe that the United States is planning a similar operation against Nicaragua. At the present stage, however, it prefers to operate by proxy.

U.S. TRIPARTITE COMMISSION REPORT VIEWED

LD031724 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov reports:

Judging by press reports, the so-called "Tripartite Commission," meeting in Washington, in its draft report came to the conclusion that economic contradictions between the United States, Western Europe, and Japan are now so acute that in the next ten years they might "come out of control," The conclusion is all the more important that the commission's recommendations will be submitted to the summit meeting of the seven biggest capitalist countries due to be held in London in June.

Having admitted the bitter truth, the commission suggests to look for a way out of contradictions in actual fact on U.S. terms. Thus, making just a casual mention of the need for Washington to reduce the budget deficit, the commission produces for Western Europe recommendations which it would obviously not like.

The commission calls upon Western Europe to stop subsidizing its exports, while it keeps silent on Washington's broad financing of its expansion in world markets to the detriment of Western Europe. Western Europe is proposed to attract Japanese capital for the aims of its economic development. But it is well-known that Washington has long been seeking, by raising barriers in the way of Japanese products coming to the American market, to channel Japan's expansion to Western Europe.

In connection with the commission's report, it is opportune to recall that contradictions between the three centers of the capitalist world -- the United States, Western Europe and Japan -- are inherent in the very nature of the Western world. "Trade wars" battles are continuing between these coutnries in the sphere of export of capital, for sources of raw materials and energy, in the monetary-financial sphere.

Western Europe has already surpassed the United States in proportions of production and took the leading position in international trade, having left the United States behind in exports. Along with Japan, Western Europe substantially pressed the United States in the world capitalist economy. The Reagan administration, engaged in veritable brigandage in international trade in the monetary-financial sphere, is trying to return somehow to the positions lost. According to the British journal ECONOMIST, this leads to a crisis in transatlantic relations.

Such a pro-American leader as FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, during his recent visit to the United States, lamented the overstated American banking rates, which divert capital from the FRG to the United States. President of France Francois Mitterrand also spoke in the United States that U.S. economic measures were hampering the development of Europe.

It is easy to understand these lamentations: Because of the overstated dollar value rate, Western Europe is now compelled to pay 40 per cent more than in 1980 for commodities, technology, and other services expressed in dollars. Last year alone, 150,000 million dollars, attracted by high interest rates, went to the United States from Western Europe. It will hardly be possible to cut such a tight knot of contradictions with the help of recipes proposed by the commission.

Shultz Speech Cited

LD041253 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 4, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has made a speech here at the current meeting of the trilateral commission, setting out the basic principles of U.S. interventionist policy. On the commission are the most influential representatives of the business, financial and political circles of the USA, Western Europe, and Japan.

Discoursing on combining force and diplomacy in U.S. foreign policy in the eighties, Shultz frankly stated that the USA should use force in those cases when Washington's important strategic interests are at stake. Shultz said the future of the free world depends on the USA.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN ASIAN AFFAIRS CONDEMNED

LD041418 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Week of Asia opens tomorrow by decision of the World Peace Council. This week is being held this year against the background of increasingly more impudent attempts on the part of imperialism to use armed force in international affairs. Imperialists' attempts to grossly interfere into other states' internal affairs are continuing from Lebanon in the Middle East to the Islands of Micronesia in the Pacific, along the whole of the Asian Continent and in waters surrounding it.

Using as a pretext the continuing war conflict between Iran and Iraq, the United States is building up its military presence in the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean. In the area of the Strait of Hormuz, Washington amassed a multipurpose group of warships, which are ready to undertake by "Grenada pattern" yet another interventionist action at any minute. London appears in that area jointly with Washington. London also sent there a flotilla of ships. Washington is planning here a new military venture, though this might bring the world to the brink of a catastrophe, the newspaper "AL-IRAQ" recently wrote.

The United States continues massive deliveries of offensive armaments to Pakistan's military regime. There is every indication that the volume and the character of military deliveries to Islamabad are made in Washington, directly dependent on how tough a stand is held by Pakistan, announced by the U.S. Administration as a "frontline" state, towards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India.

It is generally known that Washington, which conducts the course of heightened armed interference into affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, uses Pakistan's territory as a spring-board for conducting undeclared war against Afghanistan. On the other hand, in their speeches in India's Parliament, deputies from different political parties noted that the United States seeks in every way to weaken India, which conducts an independent foreign policy course. With this aim, the United States supplies Pakistan with the most sophisticated offensive weapons, over and above its requirements for defence.

Meanwhile, the United States is trying to encircle India with a ring of military bases, which, naturally, leads to escalation of tension in South Asia.

The United States is stepping up its designs in Southeast Asia, where Washington is dreaming of forming a new military bloc, to replace the disintegrated SEATO bloc, on the basis of the countries, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). With this aim, Washington's emissaries, who became frequent visitors to capitals of ASEAN member-countries, speculate on the mythical "Soviet threat" which allegedly hangs over that region, and sow the seeds of discord and hostility between the ASEAN member-countries and the states of Indochina by fanning up the so-called "Kampuchean problem." The Pentagon's military deliveries to ASEAN member-countries are growing to this accompaniment. ASEAN member-countries are being spurred to a still greater coordination of military plans, cooperation of the armed forces, standardisation of armaments and combat materiel, etc.

The cause of the Asian people's still greater worry is the build-up of Japan's military might, the attempts of its ruling circles to spread that might to vast areas of Asia, to join the American nuclear strategy. As was clear in the course of the public opinion poll which was held by the Japanese Foreign Ministry late last year, the overwhelming majority of those polled in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand express anxiety over the prospects of Japan turning into a military power. The cause of concern in those countries are also attempts to tie them to the so-called "Pacific community" which is planned by Washington as an inalienable component of its global strategy.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community conduct the policy of relaxation of international tension, removing the threat of war, the policy of peace and equitable international cooperation offsetting that policy of arbitrary rule, confrontation and arms race. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community invariably demonstrate their interest to see Asia, inhabited by more than three-fifth of the world's population, to become a continent of peace and good-neighbourliness.

WEINBERGER ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE REMARKS ASSAILED

LD042207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Apr 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] UPI reports that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, speaking in the Turkish resort of Cesme at the latest session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, tried to convince his allies in the aggressive bloc that the wide-scale antimissile defense system that has been developed in the United States in violation of existing international accords, somehow has the objective of ensuring the security of not only America but also of West Europe. Contrary to numerous obvious facts, he also claimed that the Washington administration is apparently strictly observing -- as he put it: where it can -- its commitments on international treaties and agreements, particularly in the field of nuclear arms limitation. This report is commented on by Sergey Pravdin:

By all accounts, the head of the U.S. military department by no means accidentally made a significant proviso, emphasizing that the United States, he said, is striving to observe its international commitments but will not, apparently, always be able to. Here we have yet another obvious attempt to comouflage the United States' aggressive militarist course and to present the current Washington administration as a kind of active champion of peace, but at the same time it makes groundless accusations against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty states that it is allegedly they, and definitely not the United States, who are violating international agreements.

It is perfectly clear that the Washington administration is again -- and for the umpteenth time -- resorting to a guileless trick in order to put the blame on someone else.

We may start from the fact that the very development by the United States of the wide-scale antimissile defense system - a fact which was reaffirmed by President Reagan the other day -- is being carried out by the United States in violation of existing international accords, particularly the timeless treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. As noted in the memorandum handed over to the State Department recently by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, certain actions by the United States in relation to this treaty cannot fail to cause concern. In this connection the Soviet Union has more than once appealed to the American side.

Surely nobody can claim that in Washington they do not realize that violation by the United States of the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems -- just like other important international agreements in the field of disarmament, including the SALT-II treaty signed, as is known, by the United States -- would have a very far reaching consequences. These consequences would affect first and foremost the United States itself and those of its allies which, for example, by agreeing to the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on their territories, are virtually becoming accomplices in Washington's violation of the international agreements it has undertaken. In this connection, the statement made the other day by the American Union of Concerned Scientists -- which with complete justification claimed that Washington's preparations for so-called star wars, which require fabulous amounts of expenditure, can in no way guarantee security for our part, that it can guarantee even less the security of Washington's West European allies who have linked themselves with it by nuclear fetters contrary to the will of their own peoples. As a statement by this union, which united several thousand American scientists, says: The United States' attempts to create a wide-scale system of antimissile defense, which will inevitably lead to an undermining of the antimissile defense treaty, will cause appropriate counteraction by the Soviet Union.

Therefore, Washington's violation of this treaty, in the opinion of many American scientists and specialists, will merely open a new page in the arms race which, as is known, was unleashed by the United States and which now, also through the fault of Washington, has become particularly dangerous.

U.S. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM PREPARATION FOR WAR

LD041404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0639 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (TASS) -- On Tuesday, President Reagan signed an executive order on the establishment of a 'national communications system' which will ensure a continuous link between very important government departments during 'crises and emergency situations.'

Although the White House refrained from explaining what it means by 'crises', it is no accident that the Defense Department has been granted control of the 'communications system'. It is also notable that the administration is placing the main emphasis on the need to ensure the 'survivability' of the infrasture 'in any conditions'. This is a clear indication that the establishing of the 'national communications system' is being regarded by the White House as one of the preparation stages for nuclear war.

SEROV: SHULTZ ADVOCATES POLICY OF USING FORCE

LD041436 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Speaking in Washington at the meeting of the so-called "tripartite commission" U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz justified the Washington administration's policy of force, interference into internal affairs of other states and international brigandage. "To defend American interests it is necessary to use force", "force and diplomacy always go hand-in-hand". This is how the U.S. secretary of state formulated the main principle of the U.S. foreign policy.

Shultz very frankly told his listeners, influential representatives of political and business circles of the United States, Western Europe and Japan about the reason of Reagan administration's stake on force. Lamenting over "disintegration of the colonial system" and appearance of a great many independent states on the international scene, he emphasized that the United States intends to actively interfere into the events taking place in different parts of the planet so as to influence those events in a direction that Washington needs. He cited the U.S. bandit attack on Grenada as an example of such interference.

The U.S. secretary of state was not at all embarrassed by the fact that the interventionist course, based on the use of rough force, which is openly proclaimed by him, runs counter to the principles of the United Nations Organization, with the United States being its member. Thus, Article Two of the U.N. Charter states: all U.N. member-states in their international relations refrain from the threat or use of force both against territorial integrity or political independence of any state or in any other manner incompatible with the goals of the United Nations. Renunciation of the use of force fully meets the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act. It is envisaged by the mandate of the Stockholm conference.

In the light of Washington's undisguised claims of the role of world gendarme ready to use "big club" whenever it likes, it becomes clear why it actually turns down the proposal to conclude the treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of the relations of peace, the proposal which was put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states at the beginning of 1983, and which was resumed at the Stockholm conference. Seemingly, the treaty-envisaged mutual obligations not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against each other do not fit into either Washington's interventionist policy or in the Pentagon's adventurist nuclear designs.

The revelations of the U.S. secretary of state to the "strong men of the Western world" demonstrate once again the cost of "peaceful" declarations of the Washington leaders, their declarations on "readiness for negotiations".

NEW U.S. TASK FORCE DEPARTS FOR MEDITERRANEAN

LD031525 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 3 TASS -- A task force consisting of 14 U.S. warships with the aircraft carrier "Saratoga" at the head has left the naval base Norfolk (Virginia State) and took course in the direction of the Mediterranean. To judge by the reports of news services, the task force is to replace the American ships which participated in the U.S. armed venture against Lebanon. Despite the decision announced by President Reagan to withdraw American troops from the so-called "Multinational Force" in Lebanon, 12 ships with two thousand Marines on board continue cruising in direct proximity to the Lebanese shores.

A Pentagon spokesman said that the new task force will be doing combat patrol duty in the Mediterranean area so as to be able to reach the Lebanese shores quickly in the event of "emergency" there. Besides, a new group of American Marines is to set out for Lebanon at the end of this week to replace the interventionists who took part in combat operations there.

GARY HART'S POLITICAL HISTORY EXAMINED

PM301452 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy commentary under the rubric "Marathon Around the White House:" "The Words and Political Credo of Gary Hart"]

[Text] Primaries have been held in several U.S. states. Among the Democratic Party's presidential aspirants, Senator Gary Hart has won a number of victories. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has already recently published some of his biographical details and ideological views (see Yu. Koshelev's article "The 'Face' of the New Liberal" published 11 March). The editorial office has received letters requesting it to describe Hart's views on international problems and on questions of disarmament and domestic policy. We are complying with our readers' request.

By all accounts, the senator from Colorado himself did not expect such a turn of events. As U.S. observers claim, in putting himself forward as a candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, Gary Hart was merely thinking of holding a dress rehearsal for the 1988 presidential campaign, which he hoped to win. There were sufficient grounds for such a modest self-assessment. According to public opinion polls conducted in January this year, Hart was supported by 2 percent of the electorate.

At the end of February, on the eve of the New Hampshire primary, the opinion polls predicted victory for W. Mondale, former vice president in the Carter administration. But, completely unexpectedly, Hart collected 40 percent of the votes, and Mondale only 29. The Maine primary was marked by even higher results. There, the senator from Colorado earned the following of more than 50 percent of the Democratic Party faithful. Hart took first place in a number of other states too.

Thus, Hart was transformed from an outsider into one of the leaders in the presidential race. The senator had to urgently review his plans. However, abrupt changes are completely in keeping with Hart as an individual. He wanted to be a priest but became a professional politician; he was keen on 19th century Russian and American literature but received a legal not a philological education. And now, instead of a rehearsal, we have what looks like a premiere.

Hart became interested in politics while studying at Yale University. He was an activist in the election campaigns of John and Robert Kennedy. He worked in the Departments of Justice and the Interior. In 1972 Hart led G. McGovern's election campaign. McGovern was defeated, but R. Nixon did not stay in the White House until the end of his second term. Following his reelection, the Watergate scandal, linked with the exposure of the secret infiltration by Republican Party "plumber"-agents of the Democrats' headquarters, led to the President's resignation. While passions were raging around the Watergate affair, Hart sought election to the U.S. Senate for the State of Colorado. In 1980 he was reelected to the supreme legislative organ of the United States.

In brief, G. Hart has sufficient experience. He is extremely familiar with the machinery and ways of the U.S. political machine. What is the secret of his current success? The senator from Colorado favors the freezing of nuclear arsenals, a substantial reduction in U.S. military spending, and talks with the USSR on disarmament problems. But this circumstance alone can hardly explain the rapid growth in Hart's popularity. After all, other presidential hopefuls from the Democratic Party hold similar views. In addition, the senator himself does not consider himself a liberal. The U.S. press writes that Hart has overhauled Mondale "on the left and on the right." On the one hand, the senator's antiwar pronouncements attract those who oppose the Reagan administration's adventurist course of sliding toward nuclear catastrophe. On the other hand, he impresses the moderates and a certain section of the conservative voters. The fact is that Hart is by no means a pacifist. He is an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and has a good understanding of military building issues. The senator's calls to freeze and reduce nuclear arms are based on his conviction that it is hardly possible to secure the realization of U.S. foreign policy goals with the assistance of nuclear weapons. In other words, U.S. imperialism has nothing to win, and may lose or even perish because of the nuclear arms race. Hart also believes that an excessive buildup of military spending will boomerang against the U.S. economy and that this will substantially weaken U.S. positions.

At the same time, the senator demands that more attention be paid to strengthening the U.S. general-purpose armed forces and increasing their degree of combat readiness. Gary Hart is an adherent of the so-called "ocean strategy" based on the geopolitical concepts of Admiral A. Mahan, leading theoretician of U.S. imperialism of the 19th and start of the 20th centures. Hart himself substantiated the United States' need for this strategy on the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the following manner: "A glance at the globe shows that, from the viewpoint of NATO's interests, our interests outside of NATO, and the interests of our economy, we should be primarily a naval power.

The renunciation of an imposing naval presence throughout the world may well prove to be the biggest possible strategic error for the United States." And when the senator opposed the allocation of funds to build three nuclear aircraft carriers, this was no paradox. He was simply thinking that with the same money it is possible to build 30 smaller, conventionally powered aircraft carriers, so as to have the possibility of sending them to the most diverse points of the world ocean. The "acquisition of simpler weapons but in greater quantity" is the slogan of the Colorado senator's military program.

Hart favors strengthening the North Atlantic bloc, but proposes sharing out functions more precisely among the aggressive alliance's member countries: The U.S. European allies are to take "an increasing part in NATO's defense on land," while the United States must "develop its air and naval forces" more actively.

The senator describes close cooperation with Israel as the "key factor" in U.S. Near East policy. But he has called for the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon with a view to their being replaced by "neutral forces." Hart sharply criticizes the Reagan administration's policy in Central America, where, in his opinion, it is impossible to secure changes advantageous to the United States by relying on rotten dictatorships and banking on U.S. armed interference in the affairs of Latin American states.

It is indisputable that Hart's views on questions of nuclear disarmament and the improvement of Soviet-American relations arouse interest and sympathy. But it would be untrue to ascribe too "dovish" views to him.

As for the domestic policy aspects of G. Hart's platform, he promises to modernize and increase the efficiency of the processing industry, introduce changes into the medical services system for the benefit of the elderly and the poor, and to pay more attention to environmental protection. But the other candidates too have a rich set of election promises, and Hart is not specially noted for any originality. However, against the background of Mondale, for instance, who occupied a high post in a Carter administration which discredited itself in Americans' eyes, Hart's promises seem fresh.

Despite Hart's several convincing victories, W. Mondale as yet still retains a small advantage in the number of delegates who will vote for the former vice president at the Democratic Party Convention. But Hart intends to catch up and overhaul his rival (he needs to secure the support of at least 1,967 delegates to win the nomination at the convention). What is more, according to certain information, the senator from Colorado is ahead -- not by much but nevertheless ahead -- of President Reagan in popularity, which attests to the Americans' dissatisfaction with the ruling Republican Party's foreign and domestic policy. It is also clear that any presidential hopeful is now forced to "adjust to the Hart factor." But there is still a great deal of time ahead. Hart has not only supporters but also highly influential opponents. No doubt they will exert every effort to try to "thrash the upstart." And, of course, the opinion polls are often very wrong. After all, in January they predicted that Hart had the support of a mere 2 percent of the electorate's votes....

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN VISITS ROMANIA

PM041223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Apr -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has finished a 3-day visit to Romania. AGERPRESS reports that he was received by N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, and Romanian Foreign Minister S. Andrei during which bilateral relations and a number of international questions were discussed.

ZHAO ZIYANG IGNORES JAPANESE MILITARISM

LD291841 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1111 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar (TASS) -- During conversations and talks between Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and high-ranking Chinese leaders in Beijing, corresponding or close views and positions on a number of international problems were widely noted, says an article published in the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (30 March issue).

Having effectively pushed aside the issue of the accelerated buildup by U.S. imperialism and its allies of military preparations in the Far East region and having accused the Soviet Union of being the source of "the threat to the security of China," Beijing at the same time found no words of condemnation of the Nakasone government's openly militaristic course and Washington's obvious attempts together with Tokyo and Seoul to break down the military-strategic balance there, in effect creating a "tripartite alliance" against the USSR, other socialist countries, and the national liberation movement and in favor of securing U.S. military supremacy throughout the Asia-Pacific Ocean region.

The weekly writes that the representatives of Japan and China took no interest in the USSR's topical proposals to discuss on a practical level the strengthening of confidence in the Far East and the achieving of a reduction in international tension in the region.

Regarding Tokyo's military plans, the article says, Zhao Ziyang said Beijing "does not now consider that the Nakasone government is pursuing a policy of militarism." It is as though Beijing has not noticed that mass demonstrations have not quieted down in Japan itself against the accelerated transformation of the Japanese archipelago into a forward bridgehead of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy in Asia carried out by the present government under American pressure, including the basing in Japanese ports of U.S. Seventh Fleet ships equipped with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles. They also ignore the fact that the military presence in the south of the Korean peninsula of a 40,000-strong U.S. Army with its nuclear missile arsenal is increasingly dangerous.

Concerning the aspiration of Japanese monopolies to strengthen their position in China, NOVOYE VREMYA writes that even today, Japan is China's biggest creditor. The total sum of Japanese credits to the PRC, according to Bank of China figures, over the past 5 years has reached 3.5 billion American dollars. The Japanese side reported its readiness to provide Beijing with a new loan of approximately 470 billion yen (more than $2 billion) over 7 years beginning in fiscal 1984.

PRC PUBLISHES ESSAYS OF REVOLUTIONARY CHUN YEN

PM031547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[O. Drugov report: "Chen Yun's Book"]

[Text] "Selected Essays" by Chen Yun, eminent figure of China's communist and workers' movement, have been published in the PRC.

The book includes his articles, speeches, and other works from the period between 1926 and 1949. Of special interest is the book's material dealing with events in 1945-1949 while Chen Yun was working in Northern China following its liberation from Japanese imperialists by the Soviet Army. During this period, Chen Yun and other Chinese Communists, in close cooperation with Soviet representatives, made a considerable contribution to creating the Manchurian revolutionary base, from which China's People's Liberation Army launced a mighty offensive against the rotten Kuomintang regime, which enjoyed broad support from U.S. imperialism. It is well known that the offensive ended in the country's total liberation and the PRC's proclamation in 1949.

LEADING USSR, SRV TU OFFICIALS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM031541 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Meeting"]

[Text] On 28 March this year AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova had a meeting with Vu Xuan Can, secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

During the talks, held in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on the main directions of the mass cultural and educational work of Soviet and Vietnamese trade unions and on their cooperation in these questions.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR PRK SEEN IN ASIA, AFRICA

PM041332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "Growing Support"]

[Text] The foreign press is viewing the results of meetings between PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen and leaders of a number of countries on the African Continent as a new success for Kampuchean diplomacy. The PRK emissaries visiting these countries are being given a warm reception. Newspapers note that the meetings have helped to deepen mutual understanding and strengthen bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation. And the decision by the republics of Cape Verde and Benin to establish diplomatic relations with the PRK is being regarded as the latest failure in the blockade policy the imperialist powers are trying to pursue toward Kampuchea.

The PRK has now been officially recognized by more than 30 states and national liberation movements. In the years since liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the young republic has had considerable success in normalizing the population's life and restoring the ruined national economy. Kampuchea vigorously upholds the principles of good-neighborliness and businesslike cooperation with all states, acting as a factor for peace in Southeast Asia, which remains a troubled region.

However international reaction, primarily directed by Washington, continues to work toward fueling tension in Southeast Asia by fanning the "Kampuchean problem" as the main cause of instability. To this end it is taking measures to isolate the PRK and to organize economic and military subversion against it. It is gambling on the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and the other Khmer emigre formations which have entrenched themselves on Thai territory and are carrying out armed provocations against the Kampuchean civilian population. The West refuses to recognize the legitimate PRK Government and prefers to deal with the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," created under external pressure from the ranks of the Kampuchean people's enemies.

The three Indochina countries invariably offer to resolve existing problems with their neighbors at the conference table. Their constructive stance provides a basis for settling all disputed issues. The peace initiatives put forward at the eighth conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which reflect the desire for dialogue, are also favored by a number of ASEAN countries. The results of the recent visits by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Indonesia and Australia bear witness to this. As has already been mentioned these visits helped to strengthen the trend toward dialogue between the groups of Southeast Asian states.

The sides agree about the main thing: Southeast Asian peoples have a vital interest in creating a zone of peace and stability in the region. And given goodwill, the existing disagreements can be overcome in the course of consultations and talks.

The Indochina countries' peace-loving policy is evoking increasingly widespread approval among all who seek detente and friendship among the peoples. Both the growing contacts between Kampuchea and African states and the daily strengthening solidarity of the progressive world public with the country's people are evidence of this.

ASEAN LOSING INTEREST IN PRK COUNTERREVOLUTION

PM031612 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Dmitriy Kosyrev article under the rubric "We Reply to Readers": "A Protracted Spectacle"]

[Text] PRAVDA readers I.N. Kuznetsov from Leningrad and A.V. Terekhov from Kiev ask indignantly: How much longer will the intrigues of the Kampuchean counterrevolution based along the Thai-Kampuchean border go on?

Along this border, three layers of the garbage swept out by Kampuchean history have settled, as it were. One of them -- people connected with the pro-American Lon Nol regime overthrown in 1975 -- are grouped round former Prime Minister Son Sann. The second group consists of people who served under the regime of the former Prince Sihanouk, overthrown by Lon Nol in 1970. But in the main they are Pol Pot men, thrown out by the Kampuchean people in January 1979. After months of infighting, the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" was formed from representatives of the three groupings in the summer of 1982.

This alliance has suffered complete failure. The "Coalition" however, carries on with its spectacle, trying for the umpteenth time to project itself as a force "to be reckoned with" in the political and the military sphere, and to prove that its time has not yet run out. Its ringleaders haunt foreign capitals soliciting help, and radio stations broadcast farfetched reports about "successful raids" by the bandits into PRK territory.

But the harder the "has-beens" try, the clearer it becomes how feeble their protracted spectacle is. Nobody believes that the counterrevolutionary gangs have a real change of reversing the course of events in Kampuchea, and even the Coalition's ringleaders themselves openly admit this. The coalition has excelled in only one thing -- internecine bickering.

The Sihanouk men complaint that the Pol Pot men organize ambushes against them and mine their munition and food supply routes. The Son Sann men say that the Pol Pot gangs have mounted "a systematic, out-and-out offensive against them.

There are also other indications that the Coalition venture has failed. In particular the unwillingness of its patron -- Washington -- to advertise too openly its connections with the people through whom it is trying to undermine the Kampuchean people's gains. Washington is in no hurry to admit officially that it is giving direct financial and military aid to the saboteurs. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine, the United States is trying to present its policy on this question as "moral and political support for Asian solutions to an Asian problem."

In short, Washington would like to fuel tension in Asia through the agency of others, in particular Kampuchea's neighbors, the countries of Southeast Asia which make up the ASEAN organization. Attempts are made to present them in the role of the main patrons of Kampuchean counterrevolution and thus to set them against not only the PRK, but also its allies -- the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

How the ASEAN countries justify their stance on the "Kampuchean question" is one thing. Their awareness of what fruits it has borne for them to date is another. ASEAN's relations with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are not, to put it mildly, too good. There is constant tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border, the military budgets of Southeast Asian countries have increased sharply, and considerable sums are being spent on purchases of U.S. weapons.

The people across the ocean would, of course, like this situation to continue for as long as possible. To cite a recent example: When General Benny Murdani, commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, recently visited Hanoi and later declared that Vietnam does not threaten Southeast Asia, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam immediately "disagreed" with him and came out with malicious attacks against Vietnam.

But pronouncements such as Murdani's remarks are not made without reason. The realization that the Kampuchean counterrevolution's continuing spectacle is seriously hampering the quest for ways to establish good-neighborly relations in the region is crystallizing in the capitals of ASEAN countries. After all, the future lies with precisely such relations.

HUNGARIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

USSR Sends Greetings

PM041402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council

Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On socialist Hungary's national holiday -- the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, Hungary's Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

In April 1945, when the Hungarian people rid themselves forever of Horthyist fascist oppression as a result of the Soviet Army's victories, a fundamental change began in Hungary's history, and broad prospects were opened up for the building of a new society.

Soviet people are sincerely gladdened by the results of the creative labor of the Hungarian people, who have achieved great successes in the socialist transformation of their motherland under the leadership of the party of Communists. The dreams of Hungary's best sons have been realized, and the revolutionary ideas of the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919 have become reality.

We are linked with fraternal Hungary by long-standing and strong bonds of friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on profound mutual trust, and on the commonality of the views of the CPSU and the MSZMP on the main issues of the present time. We are sure that these relations will develop successfully in accordance with the accords reached during the Hungarian party and government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1983 for the good of our peoples and in the interests of strengthening the community of socialist states and enhancing the efficiency of their cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Under the conditions of the exacerbation of international tension caused by the adventurist policy of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism the Soviet Union and Hungary together with the other fraternal countries are consistently pursuing a foreign policy course aimed at realizing the program of large-scale initiatives advanced by the socialist community countries for the purpose of curbing the arms race, removing the nuclear threat, and preserving and strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On the national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all Hungary's Communists and working people great new successes in building a developed socialist society and in our common struggle for peace and socialism.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Hungarian Leaders Reply

PM041429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee; the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Hungary's Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and Hungary's working people we cordially thank you for your friendly greetings and comradely best wishes on the 39th anniversary of our motherland's liberation.

In celebrating our national holiday -- 4 April -- we recall that unforgettable day when, as a result of the Soviet Union's liberation struggle, which demanded tremendous sacrifices, we regained independence and our people entered on a new state of their history.

During the almost 4 decades that have elapsed, the Hungarian people have overcome centuries-old socioeconomic backwardness and built a new, socialist Hungary in which people's power is strong, socialism's positions are unshakable, and the working people's creative energy is being revealed in all spheres of life. Under thw MSZMP's leadership of our people, rallied in national unity, are working to build a developed socialist society. In this work we can firmly count on multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

On the day of the 39th anniversary of liberation we once again declare that the MSZMP and the Ungarian Government will continue to work on broadening and enriching Hungarian-Soviet relations, which are based on common ideas, aims, and interests and on mutual advantage and embrace all spheres of life, and on strengthening the Hungarian and Soviet people's unbreakable friendship.

In the present complex and tense international situation we once again emphasize that the steady strengthening of friendship and alliance with the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states has always been and still is the cornerstone of Hungary's foreign policy. We jointly oppose the imperialist circles' desires to achieve military superiority and advocate preserving military equilibrium at the lowest possible level of arms. We fully support the Soviet Union's policy aimed at preserving peace and strengthening international security and at resolving disputed questions by means of negotiation.

People in Hungary know well and evaluate highly and with sincere appreciation the outstanding successes achieved by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in resolving the tasks of improving the deeloped socialist society. Our party and people hail the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum decisions and value highly the CPSU Central Committee's firm resolve to continue consistently the Leninist policy and the course defined at the 26th CPSU Central Committee plenums. We are profoundly convinced tnat the fraternal Soviet people, under their Communist Party's leadership, will successfully resolve the tasks of socialist building facing them and will achieve new successes in the burgeoning of the Soviet Union.

Expressing gratitude for the good wishes on our national holiday, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the great Soviet people our fraternal greetings. We wish you further outstanding successes in improving the development of socialist society and in the struggle for the common cause of social progress and peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losconczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Ustinov Greets Czinege

PM041320 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account, I cordially congratulate you and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army on the national holiday -- the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

The Hungarian people have traveled a long and glorious path of revolutionary transformations during this period. Hungary's working people, under the leadership of the party of Communists, are now working selflessly to fulfill the historic tasks of building a developed socialist society. In celebrating with you Hungary's Liberation Day, we voice the determination to continue to strengthen the bonds of international fraternal friendship between our peoples and armies.

We wish you and all Hungarian servicemen great successes in martial labor for the sake of strengthening the defense capability of your socialist motherland and of all the Warsaw Pact states and in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP congress.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Hungarian Ambassador's Remarks

LD041816 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Hungarian people today celebrate their national holiday, Liberation Day. Taking part in our program is Sandor Rajnai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR.

[Rajnai] Dear comrades, on this day 39 years ago our country was liberated from German fascist occupation. For me it is a special joy and honor to celebrate this noteworthy day in a country whose sons, with many losses in battle, helped our people to acquire their long-awaited freedom. Over the past decades Hungary has achieved considerable successes in building socialism. The leading force of our country, the MSZMP can be assured of approval and (?effective) support of its course from all working peoples. Hungary is a firm link in the socialist community. It supports the consistent Soviet foreign policy, the peace initiatives. It is loyal to the common line which the socialist countries jointly worked out at last year's summit conference. Deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist countries is the major prerequisite for a successful solution of the tasks facing us. Systematic exchange of views and political contacts at various levels substantially enriches the relations between our countries. The Soviet Union has the deciding role in our economy. The volume of bilateral trade turnover this year will reach almost R9 billion. Our cultural and scientific cooperation is being constantly expanded with new elements.

Dear comrades, 4 April, the festival of liberation of our homeland, symbolizes the gratitude with which the Hungarian people think about their liberators. Allow me to remind you of the words of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: Hungarian-Soviet friendship is very dear to us, to our entire people. And we shall continue to guard it safely and strive for its uninterrupted strengthening.

Dear comrades, the Hungarian people are overjoyed to hear of the successes of the Soviet people in perfecting the development of socialism and socialist society. In connection with the holiday, allow me to wish you many successes in this matter, and also great happiness. Thank you for your attention.

JARUZELSKI, ZHIVKOV WARSAW SPEECHES REPORTED

PM041342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "In the Fraternal Parties": "Unbreakable Alliance"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr -- At a time of a serious exacerbation of the international situation the unbreakable alliance of Poland and Bulgaria and of the PZPR and the BCP with the Soviet Union, the CPSU, and the other fraternal parties and states is of increasing importance. This was stated at a meeting in Warsaw between W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is on an official friendly visit here at the head of a Bulgarian party-state delegation.

A particular threat to peace, W. Jaruzelski pointed out in his speech, is posed by the "crusade" against the socialist countries begun by the United States and reactionary NATO circles and by the course of confrontation and arms race -- a course which is nudging mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. There is still time to stop the dangerous development of events. It is to this end that the socialist community countries' peace initiatives, and above all the USSR's proposals put forward by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are directed.

The Polish leader roundly denounced the continuing siting of new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe and the West's policy of ideological subversion and economic "sanctions" with regard to the socialist countries.

Speaking in reply, T. Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria condemns the aggressive course of the United States and NATO, which, ignoring the peoples' will for peace, are striving to smash the existing military-strategic equilibrium and to achieve military superiority over the socialist states. Despite these actions the fraternal countries will continue their active search for a way out of the present dangerous situation and for possibilities of returning to the policy of easing international tension and of peace and progress. Good preconditions for this are being created by the constructive proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and in the joint statement by the participants in the Moscow meeting.

Bulgaria, the Bulgarian leader noted, together with the other socialist states will continue to make an active contribution to the struggle to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to curb the arms race on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

POLISH MINISTER IN USSR FOR EXHIBIT OPENING

LD271543 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow 27 March -- Polish Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Edward Lukosz paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet Minister of Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry Boris Balmont in connection with the opening of the international exhibition of metalworking processes "Metalloobrabotka 84."

During his stay in Moscow, Minister Edward Lukosz held talks with Minister Boris Balmont, minister of Iron and Steel Industry Ivan Kazanets and Minister of Shipbuilding Mikhail Yegorov.

The sides discussed directions of further development of bilateral cooperation in these areas, inlcuding the development of direct contacts of Polish and Soviet industrial enterprises aimed at the deepening of cooperation and production specialization. The sides also discussed a number of issues tied with current economic cooperation.

KHRISTOV CONCLUDES MOSCOW TALKS ON CPSU-BCP TIES

PM031536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversations"]

[Text] Bulagarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary E. Khristov was in Moscow on 26-29 March at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He had meetings with CPSU Central Committee Secretaries N.I. Ryzhkov and K.V. Rusakov. During conversations held in a warm and friendly atmosphere there was a discussion of questions relating to the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and BCP and the improvement of national economic management. There were also conversations at CPSU Central Committee sections.

CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY RECEIVES AWARD IN KREMLIN

PM041255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Award"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the order of Friendship of the Peoples to C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin 2 April.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly and cordially congratulated the ambassador on the high award marking his active work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR. Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are developing fruitfully in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, V.V. Kuznetsov said. The regular meetings and talks of the leaders of our parties and states are of special significance. The successful development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations fully accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and helps to strengthen the socialist community's unity and cohesion and to ensure peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

C. Lovetinsky expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the high assessment of his activity. He emphasized that he ascribes this award to all the Czechoslovak working people who are safeguarding and deveping fraternal ties with the USSR by their conscientious labor. The strengthening of the alliance with the Soviet state, the ambassador said, was and still is a guarantee of our country's national freedom, statehood, and security. In the economic sphere the alliance with the USSR is the sound basis of broad cooperation, stability, and Czechoslovakia's further all-around development.

The award presentation was attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B. I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

On the same day, V.V. Kuznetsov received C. Lovetinsky in the Kremlin in connection with his upcoming departure from the USSR. T.N. Menteshashvili participated in the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT APPROVES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD041309 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Rome, April 4, TASS -- The debate on the deployment of new American nuclear-missile first-strike weapons in Europe, specifically in Italy, has come to an end in the House of Deputies of the Italian Parliament. Taking advantage of its majority in the supreme legislative body, the Bettino Craxi cabinet has succeeded in securing the approval of the plans to deploy 112 U.S. cruise missiles near Comiso, Sicily. According to Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, the first batch -- 16 missiles -- have already been put in a state of operation readiness, while the rest of the missiles will be deployed at the time set by NATO.

Representatives of left-wing opposition parties criticized the actions of the ruling majority. Protesting the step taken by the government, which actually put Parliament before the accomplished fact when it announced the putting of nuclear missiles into a state of operation readiness, communists and left independent deputies left the conference hall and refused to take part in the vote. They stressed during the debate that when solving the problem, which is of vital importance for the destiny of the country, it is necessary to heed the opinion of the people who denounce plans of the Pentagon and NATO to turn Italy into a luanching pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-FINNISH FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD041122 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

April 6 is a memorable day in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland: A Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed on that day 36 years ago. The signing of the treaty not only marked a dramatic turn in the relations between the two countries, but also was an important landmark in the shaping of peaceful relations in Europe in the post-war period.

The term of the treaty was prolonged three times, the latest of them being last June during the visit to the USSR of the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto, when the treaty was prolonged for 20 years. During the talks the sides reaffirmed the invariable historic value of the document, the viability and topically of all its provisions and principles.

Many forms of ties between states with different social systems were discovered and tested in the course of Soviet-Finnish cooperation and are successfully put into practice today.

Long-term agreements on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation, on the joint construction of major industrial and power engineering projects were concluded by the Soviet Union and Finland. The experience of many years has proved that this long-term planning of bilateral ties is extremely advantageous. A major base of the metallurgical industry was created in Finland with Soviet assistance which accounts today for 60 percent of the pig iron, steel and rolled stock output, power plants have been built which generate over 20 percent of electricity in Finland. In their turn, Finnish firms took part in the building on the USSR territory of power plants and major complexes which are making their contribution today to the national economy.

The Soviet Union has become the biggest trade partner of Finland. Cultural, tourist and sports ties, as well as friendship between twinned cities, are developing successfully. Stability, long-term nature and good prospects are the characteristic features of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. It is immune to the short-term influence of the international situation. The relations between the two countries are oriented towards mutual advantage for their peoples and develop in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The years that have elapsed since the signing of the treaty have vividly proved that states with different social systems can successfully develop relations of confidence and cooperation.

It should be especially stressed today when the U.S. and NATO aggravated to the extreme the international situation, when American nuclear missiles trained on the East have been deployed on the territory of some West European states, and the trajectory of their flight goes through the air space of Finland.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates peaceful foreign policy carried on by Finland and supports its proposals aimed at consolidating peace and security in Northern Europe and on the European Continent in general. In their turn, state and political figures of Finland have repeatedly come out in support for Soviet peace initiatives. Today the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty is an effective factor of strengthening peace and stability in the north of Europe, it meets the interests of security and cooperation on the European Continent and is instrumental in promoting international detente.

FALL OF SHAMIR'S LIKUD GOVERNMENT EXPECTED

PM040850 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Point of View": "Near East: Bankruptcy of Force"]

[Text] The Likud bloc government, headed by Shamir, has fallen. This had been long expected in Israel. It was only the unusual tenacity and political shrewdness manifested by Begin, the predecessor of today's former prime minister, that enabled the Israeli right-wingers to remain in power for so long. I would immediately qualify this by saying that Likud was also helped to a certain degree to remain in power by the Ma'arakh opposition bloc and especially the Labor Party, whose leadership has been split for a long time.

I am convinced that the events of 10 days ago -- the Knesset vote which made Israel's domestic political crisis an accomplished fact -- are primarily the result of Israel's "longest" war in Lebanon, which began 6 June 1982. Indeed, it was this war which, instead of the anticipated success, dealt the first crushing blow against Likud by dispelling the impression that Israel can easily defeat the Arabs. This war has been going on for 669 days!

The national accord on the question of war and peace with the Arabs is a thing of the past. While formerly the Israelis (apart from the Communists and others sharing their patriotic antiwar position) unanimously supported any act of war against neighboring countries, now the situation has changed drastically. More and more Israelis oppose not only the "longest" war in Lebanon but also wars beyond Israel's frontiers in general. This is totally unprecedented!

The Israeli economy exploded for the first time in October 1983. It was unable to stand up to the pressures brought by the conduct of the very same "longest" war. The impending finale was postponed only by supermeasures against the looming total bankruptcy and by U.S. promises to step up its economic assistance. If Israel continues to fight, it will be gambling with the existence of the Jewish state itself.

This judgment is by no means exaggerated. Nahum Goldmann, well known in the past as a leader of moderate Zionists and for many years head of the World Zionist Organization, remarked back in 1975 that Israel will be destroyed by its own economy -- the "Achilles' heel" of the Jewish state. He has proved to be a prophet, although neither Begin nor Shamir heeded this warning.

The second blow against Likud's rule was dealt by Begin's resignation last September. No, this was far from the simple event that some Israeli and American journalists deliberately try to portray it as! Begin was not simply a politician who had failed. And he was certainly not last of the Mohicans of aggressive Zionism. He embodied -- and his numerous followers still embody -- cruel anti-Arabism, anti-Sovietism, and in the final analysis anti-Israelism in its pure form.

Begin was led to catastrophe by his gamble on expansionism and on purely military solutions to all Israeli-Arab problems, and primarily the Palestinian problem. He drew fire to the inglorious end of Israel's image as the victim of "bloodthirsty Arabs" who allegedly dream of destroying the Jewish state.

It is impossible to speak of an "Arab threat" when Israel, in crude violation of the 24 July 1981 cease-fire agreement with the PLO, unleashed an orgy of atrocities on the Lebanese and Palestinians. And it is still trying to put an end to Lebanon's national-patriotic forces and the Palestinians, having shifted the "final solution" of their problem to Jordan.

You and I, together with the whole civilized world, shuddered at Sabra and Shatila. Mankind has not yet recovered its composure after Israel's crimes in Lebanon. What is the outcome of this? The image of "attractive Israel" has been consigned to the past even in the United States and West Europe. More and more people there are turning away from the Israelis. Israel itself has been split. More and more people in its society are unwilling to be associated with Begin, Shamir, and those who are continuing today to commit crimes against humanity.

The third blow against Likud was dealt by Camp David's collapse. What collosal efforts were made to convince everyone that Israel's Camp David "peace" with Egypt and Lebanon is a "reality"! We replied that "the Camp David peace" is an anti-peace, a reality with a minus sign, and a dead end in Near East affairs. And when Israel and the United States attempted to "solve" Lebanon's internal problems in their own fashion, to consolidate the dismemberment and occupation of that country, they evoked such strong resistance, supported by Syria, that the Americans and the Israelis had to admit to a crushing defeat there.

The fourth blow against Likud was the annulment of the 17 May 1983 Lebanese-Israeli-American "peace" agreement. Some Israeli politicians breathed a sigh of relief as soon as that shackling and illegal agreement was imposed. And where is it now? It seems to me that today we are justified in saying that a movement "away from Camp David" has begun. Lebanon's bold step and Syria's great success are examples to be copied by all Arabs...

And so we come to the fifth blow -- the forced exit of Shamir's government and the forthcoming early Knesset elections. We will not try and guess their outcome. Likud's leaders have inflicted colossal damage on Israel and its people, on its Arab neighbors, and on the Near East settlement, and they will have to answer for it.

However, it is perfectly clear that the Ma'arakh bloc, which is presently in opposition, is no less guilty of Israeli aggression and expansion. All the wars "before Lebanon" were waged by its governments. So the Shamir government's fall and the collapse of Israel's "longest" war are a stern warning to the Labor Party leaders. The question today is whether they will manage to learn their lesson from what has happened.

REAGAN 'PRETENDED TO OPPOSE' ISRAEL EMBASSY MOVE

LD021815 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 2 Apr 84

[From "Window on the Arab World" program by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The propaganda uproar over the congressional debate on a bill concerning the transfer of the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, continues. President Reagan personally pretended to oppose this bill, and publically said that this action would harm the attempts being made by the United States to perform the role of an unbiased mediator in the Middle East. However, let us say immediately that there is no way the United States can carry out such a role because it has its own selfish goals for the region, which it has unjustly declared a region of vital U.S. interests. Even the so-called moderate Arab leaders have recently said repeatedly that they have lost all confidence in U.S. policy owing to the open U.S. bias towards Israel and U.S. hostility to the Arabs.

Informed U.S. commentators are of the opinion that the White House opposition to Congress' intention to transfer the U.S. Embassy to occupied Jerusalem stems from tactical considerations. The White House believes that now is not the time for such an operation, especially as anti-United States tendencies are growing rapidly in the Arab world. Under the circumstances, the White House does not want more uproars. But from the principle point of view, the U.S. Administration has actually done all it can to transfer its embassy to occupied Jerusalem. The Reagan administration practically recognizes the Holy City as the indivisible and only capital city of Israel.

Washington supports Tel Aviv's policy regarding the annexation of the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights. This is Washington's policy, in actual fact. But if the U.S. Administration thinks it necessary to encourage Israel more to play the role it has been entrusted with -- the role of strike force against the Arabs -- then the policy of Zionist occupation will be legally recognized, too, through transferring the U.S. Embassy is to occupied Jerusalem. This, as far as Washington is concerned, is a matter of time and tactics -- no more, no less.

BRUTENTS LEBANESE CP LEADERS' MEETING DESCRIBED

PM041055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Beirut"]

[Text] Beirut, 3 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, which is visiting Lebanon, had meetings 31 March-2 April with the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] headed by G. Hawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee. In a warm, comradely atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation and the situation in Lebanon and the Near East.

The general opinion was expressed that, under the conditions of the present exacerbation of the international situation caused by the continuing aggressive militarist policy of the United States, it is important for all the forces interested in preserving peace to actively oppose it and to support the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at strengthening world peace and ending the arms race.

The participants in the meetings pointed out that it is possible to resolve internal Lebanese problems only on the basis of a national dialogue and a political settlement. The great significance of Lebanon's annulment of the fettering agreement with Israel of 17 May 1983 was noted.

The participants in the meetings stated their mutual desire to strengthen and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCP.

The CPSU delegation also had a meeting with N. Birri, leader of the "Amal" Movement.

ACADEMICIAN PRIMAKOV REVIEWS LEBANON SITUATION

PM021527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Academician Ye. Primakov: "Lebanon: Myths and Reality"]

[Text] Lebanon's unending tragedy has been continuing for many years now. Naturally, under these conditions, hopes have been pinned on the talks between representatives of the country's various political and religious forces at the Lausanne Lebanon national conciliation conference. However, the conference did not lead to clear cut advances. The accumulated distrust between the various Lebanese groupings is continuing to have an effect. The inertia of many years of bloody clashes between them is operating. However, perhaps even that is not the main thing. All this would be in many ways easier to overcome were it not for the Israeli-U.S. game in Lebanon -- not always worked out in precise detail, sometimes unsuccessful, often proceeding under the conditions of tactical differences between the partners, but always purposefully aimed at turning Lebanon into the field for a separate deal with Israel.

Since 1975 Lebanon has been plunged in civil war. In the late seventies and early eighties a number of U.S. and West European experts cited most categorically two main reasons for the pemanent lack of a settlement in that country: first, the results of the "Palestinian presence" and, second, Syria's policy. For instance, it was claimed that the influence of the Lebanese patriotic forces was wholly based on the "foreign element" -- the Palestinian armed detachments in Lebanon -- and were there no Palestinians there, the control of the right-wing Christian forces would extend to that country's entire territory. Here it was the Phalangists' hegemony which was viewed by many Western figures as a "model of stability" in Lebanon although it is perfectly obvious that stabilization in that country can be achieved only as a result of a well balanced compromise in the interests of the entire Lebanese population.

Now, as is well known, there are no armed detachments of Palestinians in Beirut or in southern Lebanon. However, this has in no way blunted the eagerness of the struggle between the various internal Lebanese groups and of itself has failed to lead to a compromise settlement of the internal Lebanese crisis.

A number of Western experts at the same time presented the Palestinians' presence in Lebanon as the reason for Israel's constant armed operations against that country. It is well known that the last large-scale intervention undertaken by Israel in the summer of 1982 and continuing to this day is codenamed "Peace for Galilee." Yet for almost a year before the start of the Israel invasion of Lebanon the Palestinians had not initiated a single armed action against Israel from Lebanese territory. And it is no accident that under these conditions in February 1982 representatives of the Israeli settlements in Upper Galilee asked Prime Minister Begin to abandon "the escalation of tension on the border with Lebanon." Events have shown that the Israeli leadership has failed to heed the feelings of its own population and precisely that section of the population whose defense was used as a phony pretext for the aggression against Lebanon.

Nor does the invocation of another notorious reason to account for the endlessness of Lebanon's tragedy -- Syria's policy -- withstand criticism. The stabilization of the situation in Lebanon, which obviously restricts opportunities for the use of Lebanon's territory by the Israeli military and politicians, accords with Syria's interests. Syrian President H. al-Asad told the author of these lines that the main function of Syrian policy in Lebanon is to restrain a development of events leading to the collapse of Lebanon as a state and the Lebanese as a single people. Syria brought its troops into Lebanon as part of the pan-Arab peacekeeping force on the basis of the mandate received from the pan-Arab summit conference and at the request of the Lebanese Government. The Syrian leadership has stated its readiness to withdraw its troops, but only in the event of an unconditional, unqualified withdrawal of the Israeli interventionist troops from that country on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions No 508 and No 509.

Syria's constructive role was displayed once again in the very fact that the Lebanon national coniliation conference was convened and in the fact that the conference is being continued in the activity of the commissions it created. Syria is obviously seeking to bring to success the talks between the difference Lebanese forces and the role of Damascus which, for historical reasons and by virtue of the present military-political situation, enjoys special influence in Lebanon, has already stabilized the situation somewhat. No one can deny that.

Consequently, it is not a question of the Palestinians or the Syrians. So what is the real reason for the constant, unending bloodshed in Lebanon and why is there no success in normalizing the situation in that country? What forces advance to the fore whenever there is even the glimmer of a settlement and what motives guide them when they nip it in the bud?

Long before the start of the civil war in Lebanon the first Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion defined his state's policy with regard to Lebanon for many years to come. To Ben-Gurion's way of thinking, Israel had to seek partnership with individual religious or national communities in Lebanon and via this means achieve further expansion in the Arab world.

Israel played an important role in stoking the civil war in Lebanon and immediately defined its position with respect to the forces involved in that war. Here it was not a case of simple platonic sympathies. Israel established practical cooperation: it supplied weapons to the Phalangists and trained their military cadres. The Israeli and Phalangist leaders met confidentially in Israel and Lebanon to coordinate their actions. The separate treaty with Lebanon was the price imposed by the Israeli side for this cooperation -- this may be judged quite clearly.

The occupation of Lebanese territory by the Israeli military was also used directly to attempt to impose the treaty. When, after the Israeli intervention, the Lebanese parliament elected Bashir al-Jumayyil president, the Israeli leaders began to demand that he sign a separate agreement with Tel Aviv. The details of his enforced helicopter "trip" to Israel and his talks with Begin, Shamir, and Sharon, during which the elected but not yet installed President B. al-Jumayyil was subjected to crude and unprecendented pressure, flew round the world press. When Al-Jumayyil said that he was seeking to be president of all Lebanon -- of the Christians and the Muslims -- and therefore could not begin his mission by signing a separate agreement with Israel, he was told: Don't forget who helped you take the chair. A few days after that talk a bomb exploded at the Phalangists' headquarters and Al-Jumayyil was killed. Many people believed that the blast was the work of individual Phalangist groupings most closely linked with Israel.

It is no accident that the subject of a separate agreement was the starting point at the Israelis' talks with Lebanon's incumbent president, Amin al-Jumayyil. In the end, the 17 May 1983 agreement was foisted on Lebanon, in fact depriving it of sovereignty and negating the country's Arab nature. A number of articles in the agreement were incompatible with the interests of the security of neighboring Syria.

In practice, in addition to Tel Aviv, the United States was the coauthor of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Moreover, it may be considered that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and possibly also the White House incumbent weighed in with all their prestige to get the agreement signed. This agreement was assessed as a step capable of overcoming the deadlocked Camp David process, that is including one more important detail in the system of Israel's separate deals with Arab countries, designed to wreck pan-Arab resistance to Zionist expansion and ensure the perpetuation of Israeli control of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. Naturally, these aims could not and did not have anything in common with an internal Lebanese settlement. On the contrary, this settlement was once again a sacrifice on the altar of U.S. imperial ambitions and the expansionist desires of the United States' "strategic partner" -- Israel.

The extreme methods which the U.S. Administration used in Lebanon accorded with the importance which U.S. and Israeli policy attaches to the tasks connected with 17 May 1984 Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The U.S. Marines, who were "assigned" to aid in the form of an enormous armada and hundreds of combat aircraft, were brought in against the Lebanese forces who had resisted the separate agreement and who, as subsequent events showed, represented the overwhelming majority of the country's population. And this was not simply a "show of strength." The United States in fact entered the civil war in Lebanon, supporting the right-wing Christian groups and shelling the mountain villages and outskirts of Beirut populated by Shi'ites and the Druze. At the same time direct U.S. and Israeli armed attacks were made against the Syrian contingent in the region of the Al-Biqa' Valley. The armed presence of the United States and some of its NATO allies, used for direct strikes against the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Shi'ite "Amal" organization destabilized the situation still further.

However -- for the umpteenth time in world practice -- the United States' underestimation of the possible scales of resistance to its imperial policy had an effect. Virtually the entire Lebanese population with the exception, perhaps, of individual small groups, demanded through their representatives at the first meeting of the various Lebanese forces in Geneva in November 1983 the denunciation of the agreement foisted on the country. As a result of its great losses, the United States was obliged to withdraw the Marines from Lebanon. Aware of his historical responsibility for the destiny of his country and people, in March 1984 President A. al-Jumayyil announced the dissolution of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The United States suffered serious military and political defeat in Lebanon. Obviously, the reverberations are spreading beyong that Arab country. For instance, many observers believe that the U.S. defeat in Lebanon was the catalyst for the processes reflected in the statement by King Husayn of Jordan to the effect that the United States, having linked itself completely with Israeli expansionism, cannot play the part of mediator in a Near East settlement. This statement is assessed as the death knell for the "Reagan initiative" aimed at a new round of the U.S.-Israeli game -- separate talks between Jordan and Israel this time.

Under the conditions of the ostentatious reneging by President Reagan, concerned with the convolutions of the U.S. election struggle, on his previous promise to sell modern arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, those people in the Persian Gulf zone who were expecting the United States finally to consider the interests of at least the conservative Arab regimes felt extremely awkward. U.S. room for maneuvering was also reduced in connection with Washington's attempts to break the Palestinian resistance movement by artificially involving individual representatives of the movement in the "initiative" named for the U.S. President.

It would be naive to believe, however, that the United States and Israel have learned a lesson from the events in Lebanon and their repercussions in the other Arab countries. "We have not written a full stop in Lebanon," Secretary of State G. Shultz said in Washington at a press conference 20 March. "We are staying there...I would say that it was a comma or a semicolon." This "heartening" admission can be interpreted quite clearly as a continuation of the line toward foisting a separate deal with Israel on Lebanon. Pressure continues to be brought to bear on the Lebanese president both from the Israeli interventionist forces and from the U.S. politicans. And, particularly dangerous when you consider the real Lebanese situation formed over 9 years of constant bloodshed in that country, in literally the past few days the United States and Israel, now acting mainly through individual Lebanese groups linked with them, have begun to push through an "emergency variation": Lebanon's partition into a number of Christian and Muslim cantons and the country's division. The U.S. "comma" or "semicolon" may result in a new eruption of bloody clashes and new tragedy for the long-suffering people.

Is there a way out of the situation created in Lebanon? There is, and it is perfectly obvious: continuing dialogue between the different Lebanese political forces with a view to drafting a formula which could satisfy the interests of the entire Lebanese population. But practice shows that this dialogue can lead to conciliation in Lebanon only if Israel withdraws all its troops from that country and if U.S. interference in the affairs of that state ceases completely.

A united, independent, democratic, and neutral Lebanon could become a guarantee of security for its population and play a positive part in settling the Near East crisis and stabilizing the situation in that explosive region.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM PRAISES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD031148 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Beirut April 3 TASS -- Friendly relations between the USSR and Syria have been developing for many years and have been tempered in many trials, the vice-president of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stated.

By rendering assistance to the Syrian people in holding out against the U.S.-Israeli aggression, the Soviet Union has proved indeed that it is true to its commitments and principles, he pointed out in an interview with the Arab weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam pointed out the importance for Syria of a further consolidation and expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Touching upon the situation in Lebanon, the vice-president of Syria said that the denunciation of the agreement with Israel imposed upon that country was an important victory of the Lebanese people. The abrogation of the enslaving agreement created conditions for the liberation of Lebanon from the Israeli occupation, the restoration of its unity and independence, A.H. Khaddam underlined.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS LIBYA'S EVACUATION DAY

PM021011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Public Soirees"]

[Text] A soiree of representatives of the public devoted to a portentous date in Libya's history -- the day of the evacuation of foreign troops -- was held in Moscow 26 March. The speakers stressed that Soviet people, roundly denouncing the provocative actions against Libya, are firmly on the side of the peoples of the Arab countries in their struggle against the forces of imperialism.

CPSU NOTES 'UNWARRANTED PERSECUTION' OF IRAQI CP

PM030821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends cordial greetings to you and all Iraqi Communists on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the fraternal Iraqi Communist Party.

Throughout its history your party has struggled selflessly for the interests of the working class and all working people of Iraq. It is common knowledge that the Iraqi Communist Party has made great sacrifices for the freedom of the motherland and happiness of its people. It made a big contribution to the struggle for Iraq's liberation from the colonial yoke and against the Baghdad Pact and other neocolonialist plots by imperialism and reaction. Despite the unwarranted persecution it has repeatedly suffered, the Iraqi Communist Party has remained ever loyal to the people's interests and has consistently advocated the cohesion of anti-imperialist forces for the purpose of strengthening the country's national independence and sovereignty and of its development on the path of democracy and social progress. The Communist Party demands an end to the senseless Iraq-Iran war and the achievement of a just, democratic peace.

Together with the other Arab national patriotic forces, Iraqi Communists are actively advocating an end to imperialist interference inthe Arab countries' affairs, the expulsion of the Israeli aggressors from the occupied Arab territories, the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, and a lasting peace in the Near East.

The Iraqi Communist Party is a staunch champion of the development and strengthening of friendship between the Iraqi and Soviet peoples and defends the unity of the international communist movement in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet Union values the Iraqi Communists' support for the Soviet initiatives geared to preventing nuclear war and preserving and strengthening world peace.

Long live the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the Iraqi Communist Party, between the Soviet and Iraqi peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee

DEMCHENKO COMMEMORATES IRAQI CP ANNIVERSARY

PM041158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by P. Demchenko: "Defending the Interests of the Working People. On the 50th Anniversary of the Iraqi Communist Party"]

[Text] The Iraqi Communists are celebrating their party's 50th anniversary in difficult conditions.

It began its work in small Marxist groups in Basra, Baghdad, An-Nasiriyah, and Ad-Diwaniyah, whose representatives met in late March 1934 and agreed to unite under the leadership of the "committee to combat imperialism and exploitation." They published a pamphlet setting out their political platform and party rules. Approximately one year later the paper KIFAH ASH-SHA'B (STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE) began to be published in an edition of 500 copies, with "Organ of the Iraqi Communist Party" and the two slogans: "Workers of Iraq unite!" and "Workers of the world unite!" inscribed on its title page.

There were only five issues of the paper before the police destroyed the editorial office and printing press. The first party organ was followed by others, but as a rule they did not last long, since the Communists were being hit by a series of waves of repression by the British colonialists and local reactionaries. The Iraqi Communist Party suffered a particularly heavy blow in 1948 and 1949, when the authorities routed its Central Committee and executed the party's first secretary, Comrade Fahd, and two of his colleagues. They were brave people, true Communists and patriots. Just before he died, Comrade Fahd addressed the crowd gathered around the scaffold with the following immortal words: "Communism is more powerful than death; it fears no gibbet!" The party suffered an equally savage blow in 1963 when First Secretary Salam 'Adil died under torture and many of his comrades were either executed or thrown in jail.

But for all the reprisals it has suffered, the party has carried on living and working. Virtually from the very first moment of its existence, its slogan has been one urging all Iraqi national patriotic forces to form a united front, and it has struggled to implement this. On two occasions this goal was attained. The first was in 1957, when several Iraqi parties and organizations began to collaborate within the framework of a national unity front. It was the period of the upsurge of the democratic movement, on the eve of the July 1958 revolution which overthrew the pro-Western monarchical regime in the country and declared it a republic.

Following the revolution the Iraqi Communist Party, for the first time since its creation, emerged from underground, began to publish its printed organs legally, and participated in the government. And although reaction soon managed to avenge its defeat, the Iraqi people succeeded in that relatively short space of time, primarily as a result of the unity of democratic forces, in achieving big successes. The country quit the military bloc called the Baghdad Pact, liquidated the foreign bases on its territory, and canceled the inequitable agreements with Britain and the United States. That period also saw the beginning of significant social transformations in the interests of working people, including agrarian reform; diplomatic relations with the USSR were restored; and economic and cultural exchange and trade started up between our countries.

On the second occasion cooperation among the various political forces in Iraq was implemented within the framework of the Progressive National Patriotic Front, set up soon after the Ba'th Party came to power. The Communists had two ministers in the government, and they resumed their publishing activities. The setting up of the front strengthened Iraq's anti-imperialist positions and ensured the implementation of progressive transformations in the country. It was then that all oil resources were nationalized, the just solution of the Kurdish problem was begun, and a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was concluded with the Soviet Union. "Our party," 'Aziz Muhammad, then first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, said, "wants the Progressive National Patriotic Front to become a mass movement and the masses' involvement in political, economic, and social life to increase in conditions of democratic freedoms..."

But events have taken a different turn and the situation in the country has changed. In the late seventies cooperation among the political forces disintegrated. The National Front ceased to exist, and the Communist Party ran into major difficulties and was again forced to assume illegal status.

Soon after these events the Iran-Iraq war began, and it is now into its fourth year, causing the Iraqi and Iranian peoples immense suffering, claiming a large number of casualties, and causing great destruction.

Reports are now coming in from the fronts of very fierce battles taking place on Iraqi territory, in particular near Basrah. The losses are numbered in thousands, confirming again the bitter truth that the two neighboring countries are continuing to weaken and bleed one another in what is basically a fratricidal war fueled by imperialist circles. Indeed, it must be very pleasing for these circles to see two states which have declared anti-imperialist foreign policies in mortal combat.

The international public is alarmed by the way events are developing. The United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Arab League have made attempt after attempt to halt the bloodshed. For example, an appeal has just been made to the warring sides by the extraordinary conference of Arab states' foreign ministers in Baghdad. But these efforts have not succeeded. Iraq has agreed to begin a quest for peace. As for Iran, it is putting forward the kind of political conditions that make it impossible to embark on a peace process, although a reasonable solution can only be found at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. The continuation of the war is causing new casualties and giving the United States an excuse for armed interference in the Persian Gulf area.

What is the Iraqi Communists' position? The answer to this question is contained in many documents, for example, the resolution of the latest Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee plenum: "In line with our party's policy the Central Committee notes in particular that it is necessary to continue the struggle to end the war on a just basis which guarantees respect for the sovereignty of both countries and cooperation between the two neighboring peoples in the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

...In celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Iraqi Communist Party, one has every reason for saying that it has trodden a difficult but glorious path, having its indissoluble links with the working class and broad strata of working people and devoting its efforts to the struggle for the interests of the people and the strengthening of Iraq's independence and for democracy and social progress. The trials and tribulations have not broken it, and the party is still trying to implement the slogan that was the motto in its very first program: "A free motherland means a happy people!"

PRAVDA ATTACKS U.S. STANCE ON CHAD, LIBYA

PM041037 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "To End Interference"]

[Text] French Prime Minister P. Mauroy has visited Chad. He met with H. Habre, the head of the present regime, and with the command of the French expeditionary corps. Commenting on the results of the talks, the newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote that Ndjamena wants France to widen its military interference in the country. By all accounts, Washington and Paris want the same thing. For it is precisely their actions that have exacerbated the situation in that republic. Fighting is going on there, and bloodshed is continuing. The OAU's attempts to find a way out of the crisis on the basis of national reconciliation are coming up against the obstructionist stand of the administration of H. Habre, who is backed by Washington and Paris.

The impression is being formed that they are deliberately preventing the conflagration of civil war in Chad from being extinguished. The country has been split. Part of it is occupied by French troops transferred to the former colony under overt pressure from Washington.

Proceeding from strategic considerations, it is undoubtedly advantageous for imperialist forces to preserve their military presence at the heart of the African Continent. In addition, the events in Chad are being used to put pressure on neighboring progressive states. Libya has become the prime target of intrigues.

The anti-Libyan campaign being conducted by the United States has recently attained new scope. Two American AWACS electronic reconnaissance aircraft have been transferred to Egypt to observe Libyan territory. The United States is building up its military presence near Libya's borders.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah has asked the United Nations to examine the hostile U.S. actions. The Security Council has resumed its discussion of the situation in northeast Africa. The delegates' speeches were sharply critical of the American "gunboat policy," which is a reflection of Washington's overall militarist policy with regard to developing countries.

Gross violation of sovereignty and the flouting of the elementary norms of international law have become the distinguishing feature of the foreign policy line of the present leaders at the White House. Grenada, Nicaragua, and Lebanon can serve as examples of this. And the dark continent is no exception. The U.S. military-expansionist policy extends to many regions of Africa.

The actions of the United States and some of its allies have dangerously exacerbated the situation in that region. Only the cessation of foreign interference can bring peace to this long-suffering part of Africa.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

PM031604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Intergovernmental documents which provide for the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia in the agriculture, chemical industry, and light industry spheres were signed at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on 31 March.

The documents were signed for the Soviet side by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Ethiopian side by Hailu Yemanu, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and minister of industry.

ETHIOPIA REBUTS UNFOUNDED SUDANESE ACCUSATIONS

PM041224 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Decisive Condemnation"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Apr -- The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has decisively condemned the unfriendly actions of the Sudanese authorities vis-a-vis Ethiopia. In a statement published here, the country's foreign ministry says that Khartoum continues to spread slanderous fabrications and make unfounded accusations against the Ethiopian state. The statement says that the allegations made in Washington by a spokesman for the Sudanese president on the supposed creation on Ethiopian territory of "training camps for insurgent forces active against the present Sudanese Government" were the purest fantasy. The document notes that Khartoum's latest slander has been undertaken with a view to masking acute internal problems in Sudan. It is typical that such fabrications appear whenever Sudanese officials go abroad to purchase a new arms consignment, the statement stresses.

Ethiopia categorically refutes the groundless accusations of the Sudanese authorities and reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of noninterference in other states' internal affairs.

PARIS TO BLAME FOR DETERIORATING CHAD SITUATION

PM020930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "The Situation Deteriorates"]

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Mar -- The Chadian National Liberation Army is stepping up the struggle against the pro-U.S. Hissein Habre regime and the interventionist forces operating on its side.

As the radio station of the Chadian National Unity Transition Government (GUNT) reported, in the last few days GUNT troops have carried out a number of successful combat operations in the south of the country. The enemy suffered serious losses of men and equipment. The GUNT forces wiped out 77 officers and men and 10 trucks and seized a large quantity of weapons and military equipment in battles near the population center of Lombo. GUNT subunits successfully attacked detachments from Ndjamena near the town of Mondo, west of the River Logone, and on other regions of Chad.

Paris, 27 Mar -- The Chad situation is developing dangerously and threatens to grow into a conflict going beyond the framework of the country, the weekly AFRIQUE-ASIE writes.

The deterioriation of the situation has been caused primarily by France's decision to expand the zone occupied by its forces. Paris' attempts, the magazine points out, to use the intention of "stabilizing the situation and promoting a political settlement of the conflict" in Chad to justify military interference are now generating doubts even among recent supporters of the sending of French troops to Ndjamena.

France's policy with regard to the Chad conflict is ambiguous and contradictory, AFRIQUE-ASIE points out. While calling for a "restoration of peace through talks," at the same time Paris is insisting on recognition of the Habre regime as the "legal government," indicating that without the fulfillment of this condition talks on national reconciliation will not be held. France's desire to maintain its influence in Africa has led it into a dangerous involvement in the Chad conflict, from which it is finding it increasingly difficult to extricate itself, the magazine stresses.

MARCHUK SPEAKS ON IMPROVING SCIENCE PROPAGANDA

PM031627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Lecturers' Discussions"]

[Text] Arming working people with the knowledge needed for highly productive creative labor, promoting the strengthening of labor and production discipline, and fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans for 1984 and for the 5-year plan as a whole were the tasks set by the participants in the joint plenum of the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society and the Central Council of People's Universities, which was held in Moscow 28 March. The question of the state of and measures for further improving propaganda on the achievements of science, technology, and front-ranking production experience in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the proposals and conclusions contained in speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was discussed.

The report by academician N.G. Basov, chairman of the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society, and speeches by academician G.I. Marchuk, chairman of the Central Council of People's Universities and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and other speakers noted that lecturers have devoted increased attention to propaganda on the main avenues of the economy's switch to the path of intensive development, scientific and technical progress, and a fundamental increase in labor productivity. The plenum participants discussed measures for enhancing the effectiveness of lecture propaganda.

Addresses Press Conference

PM031526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Country on Review"]

[Text] The enhanced role of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in accelerating scientific and technical progress was the subject of a press conference at the country's main exhibition pavilion.

Speaking at the press conference, G. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; exhibition Director V. Sayushev; and scientists told journalists about the topical problems of science and technology and the planned Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in 1984.

This year about 300 thematic exhibits will be presented. They will include 12 major interdepartmental reviews devoted to the greatest national economic problems, and particularly to the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology in production, in the development of the agro-industrial complex, and in the team concept of labor.

The exhibition will not only reflect the latest successes of Soviet economy, technology, science, and culture, but will also play its traditional role as a union-wide school for the exchange of leading experience. More than 1,000 study events are planned for specialists from various sectors of the national economy.

Visitors to the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements will see such exhibits as "Industrial Robots and Robotization of Technological Complexes," "The Development of the Agro-industrial Complex in Union Republics," and "Collective Contracts in Agriculture."

PAPERS MARK CENTENNIAL OF BUBNOV'S BIRTH

PRAVDA 3 Apr

PM041326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof N. Andrukhov pegged to centennial of A.S. Bubnov's birth: "Summoned by the Revolution"]

[Text] March 1921 was alarming for the young Soviet republic. At the Kronshtadt Fortress, a counterrevolutionary mutiny flared up. At Lenin's suggestion, members of party aktivs and the 300 delegates and guests at the 10th Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress went there to help the regular Red Army units. Andrey Sergeyevich Bubnov, professional revolutionary, was among them. Taking part in the storming of the Kronshtadt Fortress, he inspired the fighters with his personal courage and example and was awarded the Order of the Red Banner by the Revolutionary Military Council for it....

Andrey Sergeyevich Bubnov (1884-1940) was born in Ivanovo-Voznesensk. From the very beginning of his conscious life, the inquisitive boy looked at the reality surrounding him and perceived the many injustices, cruel exploitation, and oppression of the working people. In his 17th year, while studying at Ivanovo-Voznesensk's nonclassical secondary school, he had already joined an underground revolutionary study circle and become an active propagandist of Marxist teaching among the textile workers.

On graduating from the school, Andrey Bubnov entered Moscow's Agricultural Institute (formerly the Petrovskaya Academy, now the K.A. Timiryazev Agricultural Academy), and was expelled in the fourth year as politically unreliable. In 1903 he joined the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP], forever linking his fate with the Bolsheviks and the proletariat's struggle for liberation from the yoke of capitalism.

A.S. Bubnov played an active part in the first Russian revolution. He was one of the leaders of the Ivanovo textile workers' strike, which lasted 72 days and manifested, in Lenin's words, "unexpectedly high political maturity among the workers' (Complete Collected Works, Vol 11 p 314). He was distinguished by profound ideological conviction, talent in organizing the masses, personal bravery, and fearlessness. He headed a workshop making bombs for the workers' armed struggle against the Tsarist troops, and was consequently given the party pseudonym "The Chemist."

Bubnov was a delegate to the 4th (unifying) and 5th RSDWP Congresses. His first meeting with Lenin took place in Stockholm in 1906, and left an indelible impression on the young revolutionary. This meeting and subsequent talks with the party leader played a determining role in Bubnov's development as an unbending Bolshevik. The 6th (Prague) party conference elected him in absentia a candidate member of the Central Committee, and he later became a full member of the RSDWP Central Committee. In 1912-1913, Andrey Sergeyevich was an active contributor to PRAVDA, writing under the pseudonyms A. Glotov and S. Yaglov.

He engaged in extensive work on the propaganda of Marxism, the ideological education of the proletariat in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Moscow, Sama, Nizhniy Novgorod, and other cities, and on rallying it in the struggle against Tsarism and the bourgeoisie. His revolutionary service record lists 13 arrests and almost 3 years' imprisonment. Each time he was released from prison, however, he took up the fight against the world of violence and oppression with renewed energy, passion, and persistence.

The news of the February Revolution found Bubnov in Siberia at a staging post on his way to exile in Turukhan. "We learned about the revolution at one of the stops," V.V. Kuybyshev recalled later. "That was a unique moment: all of a sudden, everyone stood up and solemnly sang the Marseillaise, and then Bubnov delivered a speech. He spoke for only three minutes, but it was a speech the likes of which I had never heard before.... That speech flowed from his heart, from his soul...."

At the 7th (April) All-Russian Conference of Bolsheviks, Bubnov resolutely supported Lenin's strategy and tactics for the socialist revolution. He spoke enthusiastically to workers in Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Kineshma, explaining the conference decisions.

The situation in the country changed drastically after the July demonstration by Petrograd workers was fired on: the peaceful period of revolution was over. The 6th RSDWP (Bolsheviks) Congress, which met semilegally in Petrograd, formulated the Bolsheviks' tactics under the new conditions on the basis of Lenin's articles "The Political Situation" and "Regarding the Slogans." As congress delegate from the Central Industrial Region party organization, Bubnov played an active part in its work and explained Lenin's ideas on the necessity of preparing for armed uprising in order to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The 6th RSDWP (Bolsheviks) Congress elected Bubnov a member of the Central Committee, and he soon moved to Petrograd. That was the beginning of one of the most vivid periods of his life and revolutionary activity. He joined the Central Committee Politburo and was elected to the Military-Revolutionary Party Center. During preparations for the October storming, Andrey Sergeyevich was instructed to supervise the Petrograd railroad junction, and he brilliantly fulfilled Lenin's order -- to deprive the enemy of the chance to use the railroad in coming clashes.

In his memoirs, Bubnov recreated Vladimir Ilich's vivid, wonderful, and amazingly complete image as strategist of the revolution and true leader of the people's masses. Lenin "was the embodiment of the great will of the masses -- to achieve victory come what may.... In the days of the great coup, Vladimir Ilich was lively, merry, completely shining with some kind of special inner light, unwavering, confident, and firm.

Following the October Revolution's victory, A.S. Bubnov became a member of the Military-Revolutionary Committee, commissar of the republic's railroads, and member of the collegium of the people's commissariat for railroads. The party sent him to the country's south, where the situation had become particularly dangerous and difficult for the republic. He rallied the local communists and workers to combat counterrevolution and participated in crushing the mutiny against Soviet power organized by General Kaledin. He was directly involved with the Red Army for many subsequent years of his life and activity.

A.S. Bubnov played a large role in establishing Soviet power in the Ukraine and consolidating the republic's Communist Party. He headed the Military Secretariat and was a member of the Ukrainian front Revolutionary-Military Council, the 14th Army Revolutionary Military Council, and the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee. Following orders from the party Central Committee and the Council for Labor and Defense, he organized the Red Army's regular Ukrainian units. Highly appreciating this work by Bubnov, Vladimir Ilich cabled him in June 1919: "Thank you for the detailed news and for your energy, but the work must be completed. Do not rely on anyone else, and remain personally in charge until such time as the fully prepared units have either been transported to their destination or have been absorbed within frontline formations. Lenin" (Vol 50 p 340).

A.S. Bubnov's talent as an ardent propagandist of Lenin's ideas and educator of the Red Army masses came into play especially vividly and deeply while he held the position of chief of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army Political Directorate and member of the USSR Revolutionary-Military Council (1924-1929). He devoted much physical and spiritual energy to the consolidation of political organs, the enhancement of their role in the ideological-political education of soldiers and commanders, and the ensuring of high standards of combat ability and organization in units and ships. "The party," he said, "has its own organs in the Army, and they comprise what Engels described as 'organizing forces.'"

Bubnov went carefully into the activity of party organizations in the Army and taught them the art of educating and enhancing the vanguard role of communists. When the principle of one-man command [yedinonachaliye] was introduced in the Armed Forces, he requested the political workers to manifest considerably greater political tact and wisdom so as to be able to provide the proper degree of political leadership during any changes in military work. His lectures on the development of Soviet and bourgeois military-scientific thinking were tremendously impressive.

Between 1929 and 1937 A.S. Bubnov headed the RSFSR People's Commissariat for Education. He devoted his entire spirit and vast revolutionary experience to this work, which was new to him. N.K. Krupskaya wrote that "all his previous work and all his previous experience in struggle ensured a wide range of party views, the habit of approaching the work at hand not formally but by penetrating its essence, and the ability to persistently pursue his goal, look thoroughly into all the small details, and monitor execution."

Establishing the Leninist style in the activity of the People's Commissariat for Education, Bubnov oriented its workers and all teachers toward active struggle for the new society so that they could raise "a cultured, educated, healthy, and vital generation of people whose destiny is to complete the building of communism." He attached extraordinary significance to the polytechnical character of schools and to combining the growing generation's training and education with productive labor. "We are setting up a fundamentally new school," Andrey Sergeyevich wrote. "In our school we are striving to establish the closest possible link between schooling and life, between theory and practice, and between training and productive labor. Ours is the only state in the world which not only strives for this, but is establishing such schools in deed, actually, and as a matter of daily work."

Bubnov made a significant contribution to the elaboration of party historical science. He was the author of such works as "Fundamental Aspects in the Development of the Communist Party in Russia." "Fundamental Questions of the Russian Communist Party's History," and the article "All-Union Communist Party" in the first edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, which was later published as a separate publication. Bubnov's extremely rich ideological and creative heritage has not lost its topicality or significance. It is an example of creative thinking by a Marxist social scientist.

Bubnov also made mistakes, for which he was justly criticized by Lenin and other of our party's eminent figures. But Andrey Sergeyevich always strove to draw principled conclusions from his comrades' comments.

Working according to the party's will and the call of his heart, Bubnov served his people and motherland with self-denial.

The name of the ardent revolutionary who dedicated his entire life to the materialization of Marxist-Leninist ideals and the building of the new society will live forever in the grateful memory of posterity.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Apr

PM031340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Lieutenant Colonel A. Rodin pegged to the centennial of A.S. Bubnov's birth: "The Shining Path of a Fighter"]

[Excerpts] The words comprising this article's title were written by Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya. This was how she described Andrey Sergeyevich Bubnov's life and career, writing in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on the 50th birthday of this eminent party, state, and military figure.

It is true that A.S. Bubnov's entire conscious life is an example of selfless service to the cause of the working class, the cause of the struggle for socialism.

Together with other delegates to the 10th party congress he participated in the liquidation of the Kronshtadt mutiny in March 1921 and was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for the personal bravery manifested there.

A.S. Bubnov was later appointed member of the North Caucasus Military District Revolutionary-Military Council and member of the Army 1st Cavalry Revolutionary-Military Council. He simultaneously belonged to the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Southeast Bureau and the Don Party Committee. In 1922 he was promoted to the position of chief of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Section, in 1924 he was elected member of the Organizational Bureau, and in 1925 -- secretary of the party Central Committee. Between 1924 and 1929 he headed the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army Political Directorate, being simultaneously a member of the USSR Revolutionary-Military Council and executive editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. In 1929 he became RSFSR people's commissar for education. He was repeatedly elected member of our party's Central Committee, and was a member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the USSR Central Executive Committee.

Even this brief biographical sketch clearly shows the important position occupied in Andrey Sergeyevich Bubnov's activity by questions concerning the armed defense of the socialist organization. He made a considerable contribution, especially in the preparation and implementation of the 1924-1925 military reform.

The further enhancement of the Communist Party's leading role in Soviet military organization and the stepping up of party influence on all aspects of Army and Navy life and activity were the most important characteristics of the reform. Describing the Communist Party as the Red Army's leader [Vozhd], A.S. Bubnov emphasized that "our army is strong only because our party and our military party organizations are strong. The credit due to the party and all party-political organs in the Army...is vast. This is precisely why we can and must take upon ourselves the initiative for the further implementation of the principle of one-man command and implement this principle in such a way as to consolidate the leading importance of the Communist Party in the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army."

A.S. Bubnov spoke sharply against the Trotskiyites who, trying to take the Armed Forces away from party leadership, particularly demanded the liquidation of Army political organs.

He played an active part in the adoption of important party decisions on the consolidation of political organs and party organizations. A.S. Bubnov was in charge of preparing and holding the 1925 and 1928 All-Army Conferences of party cell secretaries, which played an important role in increasing party work among the servicemen and ensuring the vanguard role of communists in study and service.

On the party Central Committee's instructions, A.S. Bubnov directly led the implementation of many important measures of the military reform. He chaired the Central Committee commission on the introduction of one-man command in the Army and Navy, took part in the elaboration of many important party documents concerning the solution of this problem, and headed the practical work of political organs and party organizations on the introduction of one-man command. Together with M.V. Frunze, K.Ye. Voroshilov, M.N. Tukhachevskiy, and other military leaders, A.S. Bubnov substantiated, consolidated and implemented the party directives concerning the establishment of territorial formations, the strengthening of military discipline, the improvement of the personnel's military training, and the training of cadres, including political work cadres. He played an active part in the elaboration of new regulations and standing orders.

A.S. Bubnov's name is linked with the development of the network of Army and Navy cultural and educational institutions. Together with M.V. Frunze and S.M. Budennyy, for example, he helped establish Red Army houses in the North Caucasus and Transcaucasus military districts. The USSR Revolutionary-Military Council Commission on the Establishment of the Red Army Central House in Moscow worked under his leadership.

Being an active participant in many major historic events, A.S. Bubnov was also one of the first Soviet historians and organizers of Soviet historical science. He authored more than 200 published works, including many major general works on our party history. Many of his articles, speeches, reports, and lectures were devoted to questions of our party's military activity. He devoted much attention to studying V.I. Lenin's activity on the preparation and implementation of the October Revolution, on building the new type Army, and on organizing crushing White Guards and interventionists. A.S. Bubnov actively participated in the publication of many works by V.I. Lenin, the eight-volume edition of M.V. Frunze's works, a three-volume collective work on the history of the civil war, and a number of other works.

When speaking of A.S. Bubnov's life and work, we cannot, of course, silently pass over the isolated mistakes he committed or the fact that, following Great October, he joined some of the opposition groups. At the same time, it must be emphasized that he drew the correct conclusions from the sharp and principled criticism leveled against him by V.I. Lenin and the Leninists, corrected the mistakes, and went on to struggle for the implementation of the party's general line with the total passion of a Bolshevik.

Although he held high party and state posts, A.S. Bubnov remained a modest person, highly self-exacting. He considered V.I. Lenin a great model for himself always and in everything, and he tried to live up to that model.

SOCIOLOGY INSTITUTE CHIEF ON HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

PM041303 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof V. Ivanov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute, in response to reader's letter under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "Partners -- Without Dividends" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Please describe the background of the hostile propaganda campaigns. N. Vashcuck, serviceman, Kazakh SSR.

Moscow -- Among the hostile propaganda campaigns designed to discredit real socialism and undermine its foundations, the campaign "in defense of human rights in the USSR and the other socialist countries has in recent years occupied a central place. Its organizers have tried to persuade world public opinion that the Soviet Union is violating the Helsinki agreements to sow doubt in Soviet citizens' consciousness about the political and social values of socialism, to form a favorable attitude, primarily in young people, toward the norms and standards of the bourgeois way of life, and to distract public attention from the gross, mass violations of human rights in the capitalist countries.

There is no need to explain the hypocritical nature of this entire notorious campaign. The elementary violation of human rights in the United States is borne out by the following facts and figures: although blacks there comprise just one-third of the population, the majority of the inmates of U.S. prisons are blacks and Puerto Ricans. Studies carried out in juvenile courts have revealed that an attempt on the life of a white man in the United States is often punished twice as severely as an attempt on the life of a black man.

In the late seventies and early eighties the emphasis in subversive propaganda on human rights problems shifted somewhat: various speculations on the socioeconomic situation of the socialist countries' working people have begun to have a greater share. The social aspect has also changed. While fabrications in the field of political rights were geared mainly to the intelligentsia, the new fabrications are aimed primarily at the working class.

The propaganda campaign about the "crisis" of the Soviet economy has become widespread in recent eyars in subversive propaganda aimed at the USSR. The aim is to cause in Soviet people pessimism and distrust in the implementation of economic and social development plans and the prospects of real socialism. The successes of the Soviet economy eloquently prove that the fabrications concerning a crisis are unfounded.

The dynamism of Soviet economic development is most marked when compared with capitalist countries. The average annual growth rate for industrial output in the USSR for 1971 through 1980 was 5.9 percent, while in Britain it was 0.95 percent, in Italy 3.5 percent, in the United States 3.2 percent and in the FRG 2.25 percent.

One characteristic feature of bourgeois propaganda aimed against the socialist countries is the attempt to implant a consumerist, philistine mentality among a certain section of the population. That is what is mainly emphasized in radio propaganda, which our ideological opponents address primarily to young people as their most "promising" audience. The consumerist lifestyle model is presented here as synonymous with human happiness.

The way in which ordinary Americans understand happiness was expressed quite accurately by a U.S. researcher, Robert (D. Lampman): "The American idea of happiness consists in earning more than your neighbor and in being inferior to him in nothing. And even better, being somewhat ahead of him."

One of the propaganda campaigns launched by Washington in recent years is the struggle against "international terrorism." The Soviet Union is accused of preparing and equipping "international terrorism." The victor's wreath here belongs to former Secretary of State A. Haig. At his very first press conference he described the national liberation movements as "an eruption of international terrorism" caused by "Moscow's machinations." After this fundamental speech by the head of the U.S. foreign policy department, the U.S. mass media, as though obeying an order, starting wailing in every way that "international terrorism" was the main evil and the USSR its chief instigator.

In launching this malicious anti-Soviet campaign the new U.S. Administration sought, to the advantage of the military-industrial complex, to make its contribution to undermining the relaxation of international tension and to continue to course steered by its predecessors toward building up the arms race and stoking an atmosphere of fear and distrust in international relations. With the aid of this campaign the U.S. ruling clique is trying to discredit the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and accuse it of actions alien to the nature of the socialist system. At the same time it is distorting the essence of the national liberation movement, aid to which is described as support for international terrorism.

The U.S. Adminstration is thus giving itself a free hand to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and is trying to explode the progressive movements from within. There is not the slightest doubt that one of the aims of the campaign to fight "international terrorism" is to justify the United States' own performance of the functions of "international gendarme."

Nationalist propaganda has also been considerabley stepped up recently. In their desire to undermine the friendship of the peoples of the USSR as a very great gain in socialism, bourgeois propagandists are deliberately distorting the essence of the processes taking place in the Soviet multinational state and are distorting the real nature of relations between big and small nations, totally ignoring the emergence of a new historical community of people -- the Soviet people. Setting the Rusian people against the non-Russian population of the national republics is a fundamental thesis of the course elaborated by nationalist bourgeois ideologists and emigres and frankly described in a number of articles and statements as "ethnographic warfare" against the USSR.

The anti-Soviet, antisocialist propaganda campaigns are continuing although even they havae failed to bring their initiators the desired dividends. All this makes it necessary to keep these campaigns constantly in sight, consider all the changes in the tactics of their implementation, and react promptly to them.

ESTONIA OFFICIAL ON COUNTERPROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

PM041000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, with correspondents D. Klenskiy andN. Kozhanov in Tallinn under the rubric "Ideological Work: The Business of Every Communist": "There Are No Unclaimed Borders" -- date not given; first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] In their adventurist plans the organizers of the "anticommunist crusade" pin considerable hopes on actions aimed at undermining our life's spiritual values. They try by any means to generate in the awareness of at least some Soviet people the viruses of lack of ideas, philistine individualism, and consumerism and national isolation. In this connection the call heard at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum to develop political vigilance and counter the class enemy's ideological acts of subversion with a dynamic and effective system of counterpropaganda is particularly topical.

K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Commuist Party Central Committee, describes in a talk with PRAVDA correspondents the experience, problems, and search on this sector of the ideological front of paramount importance.

Tallinn -- [Vayno] For our republic, Karl Genrikhovich noted, questions connected with counterpropaganda are of special importance. I think the reasons are well known. First, historical circumstances. The power of the Soviets was successfully restored in Estonia in 1940, which was soon followed by the war, during which the occupiers implanted national hostility and hatred of socialism and the USSR no less zealously than the profascist bourgeois dictatorship which had ruled 20 years prevously.

Question: A grave legacy, there's no denying. But time heals all wounds. New generations have embarked on life. . . .

Answer: And, together with their fathers' generations have firmly and forever absorbed the Soviet way of life into their consciousness and daily lives. The flame of the class battles, the Great Patriotic War, the four decades of constructive labor in the fraternal family of the Soviet republics -- all this has been profoundly and irreversibly imprinted in the Estonian people's spiritual countenance. But that is precisely what perturbs the imperialists and their stooges and those who, exiled by the people, have entrenched themselves abroad and still nurture in their delirious visions the hope of returning to Estonia on a white charger, so to speak.

Nor can we overlook the republic's geographical situation. We are, as it were, on the front line of ideological antagonism, where the density of the anti-Soviet fire from Western propaganda centers is especially tangible. That also incudes the broadcasts of hostile "radio voices" in various languages of the USSR peoples, incuding Estonian, every day for many hours. Under the guise of "objective information" they frequently perpetrate veritable piracy of the air. Some foreign television broadcasts also carry a considerable stock of ideas and morals alien to us. And, of course, the Western special services do not forget that Tallinn is a major trading port where many foreign ships enter and that the number of tourists from capitalist countries visiting the republic is the fourth highest in the country.

Question: Factors which certain circles abroad are not averse to exploiting for their own ends?

Answer: Precisely. And they are not fastidious in their choice of means. Thus, for instance, in recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of violations of customs rules by people who, masquerading as "tourists," try to bring various anti-Soviet lampoons into our country illegally. And take that importunate billing on all channels of all the "splendors" of the bourgeois way of life, the propaganda of apoliticism and unruliness in morals and the dishonest play, with its crude juggling and shuffling, on particular difficulties encountered in our country.

Question: What specifically is the republic's party organization using to counter the enemy's acts of propaganda subversion?

Answer: I should like first of all to stress that these intrigues are countered by the lofty political maturity of the working people of Soviet Estonia and their loyalty to the cause of the party and the ideals of the socialist way of life. This was affirmed with new force by the results of the recent USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

And, if we are speaking of specific episodes in this resistance, we can recall how one act of political provocation, on which to all appearances the Western propaganda centers and special services had pinned considerable hopes, ended in the most lamentable and ignominous failure.

It began with some Tallinn inhabitants discovering in their mail boxes some kind of "memorandum" urging them to hold something in the nature of a strike on a special day. Immediately after this an orgy of "radio voices" hysterically entreated the republic's inhabitants to support the "memorandum" -- emanating from countries whose rulers are so fond of expatiating on noninterference in other people's affairs -- descended on us as though by order. On the appointed day foreign journalists surged into Tallinn to see the expected sensation... But instead of a sensation complete disappointment awaited them. That working day passed in a particularly efficient and organized way.

Question: The failure of the act of subversion was also predetermined, we are to suppose, by appropriate work by the party organization?

Answer: Undoubtedly, we did not stand idly by.

Discussions were held in the labor collectives and in people's homes. Estonian television promptly prepared a program that exposed in good time the dirty aims of the organizers of this act of subversion. In brief, our propaganda's precise and timely counterblow left the provocateurs with not the slightest chance.

Other examples can also be cited attesting to the working people's class sensitivity and lofty political vigilance. But at the same time it would be a gross error to interpret this as a pretext for complacency and self-satisfaction.

Let us say with partylike directness that it is far from always that our enemy works to no avail. Evil slander spewed forth by the latest broadcast of a hostile "voice" occasionally slips in by the back way. And the shameless propaganda by every means of foreign so-called "mass culture," of outward showcased luxury, permissiveness, and other Western "living standards" -- does it not sometimes turn the heads of some of our not-very-mature young men and women? Does it not help to animate in some people a self-seeking, consumerist mentality and egotism? In this sense, too, the ideological front may be said to pass today directly through our entire daily lives, through every apartment. And even spheres of human interest seemingly far removed from politics -- such as fashion, music, and sport -- sometimes become weapons in our foes' hands...

In brief, in the struggle now under way for people's minds and hearts there are no unclaimed borders. That is the premise of the republican Communist Party Central Committee and local party committees in organizing and improving the system of counterpropaganda work.

Question: The practice of counterpropaganda in Estonia, as is well known, was assessed positively at the party Central Committee June Plenum. What are the main features of the organization of this matter in the republic?

Answer: If we are speaking of the actual organization of matters, it differs little from the universally accepted method of organization. There are special groups for studying and assessing the ideological situation in the republic. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Commission for counterpropaganda questions began work recently. Corresponding commissions or sections have been created in the party gorkoms and raykoms. There has been specialization of lecturers and political information workers in counterpropaganda. In the past 3 years we have adopted resolutions devoted to questions like the improvement of the working people's international education, work with student youth and with the creative intelligentsia, the struggle against the influence of the bourgeois mass propaganda organs...

Question: It can be seen just from this list that to all appearances the most topical problems, the "sore points" requiring special attention, have been discerned.

Answer: What point is there in resolutions otherwise? But adopting a document, even the best regulated, is only half the job. The party teaches us not only to set the correct goals but also to seek persistently to achieve them. As you recall, in his speech to the voters Comrade K.U. Chernenko, analyzing the tasks in the economic sphere, said that the watchword for the day should be: from a correct idea, fully equipped with experience -- to bold actions! I think this slogan is entirely suitable for the solution of ideological tasks. How many intelligent, correct decisions have remained on paper only because they were not backed up by specific actions -- by lively, daily, patient work of Bolshevik passion and persistence, work among the masses, including work with each individual person! It is toward this constant, "dirty" work on the front line that we gear our aktiv.

Question: But what about its results and effectiveness? What criteria are used in constructing an assessment?

Answer: As, perhaps, in any matter, there is a single criterion: the practical result. For instance, small collectives have been -- and to a certain degree remain -- one of our vulnerable sectors in the sense of organizing ideological work. I have in mind the various offices, small institutions, and trade and services sphere enterprises. The party organizations in them as a rule are numerically small and sometimes do not have sufficient clout. But it is precisely here that all kinds of rumors and gossip are most frequently fueled and politically immature arguments sometimes occur.

What have we done on this sector? First, we are consistently reinforcing party organizations of this kind. And, incidentally, although they are small, they total almost half of all the primary organizations in the republic. And, naturally, during the report and election campaign special attention was paid to them. But it is not only with people that we are reinforcing them. It has become the rule that on integrated political days and during other events the party and soviet leaders of the republic, cities, and rayons and our most experienced lecturers must visit at least once a month not only large-scale collectives but also each small one.

Direct, frank talks with people -- talks which do not smooth over "sharp angles" and which are backed up by the relevant organizational work -- help to resolve many questions on the spot and have a marked effect on the labor and moral atmosphere in these collectives.

Or take work with young people. A most responsible matter. It is well known that the ardor, directness, and moral maximalism inherent in them can be combined in some young men and women with political naivete, and lack of experience sometimes leads to the selection of false guidelines in life. But do we always take this into account? Do we not sometimes alienate them by our excessively categorical approach, cheerless stock phrases, or, worse, baby talk?

I know some leaders who, during integrated political days, try to avoid addressing young audiences. And I know why. Because here more than anywhere to set the audience alight you have to blaze yourself, to lay yourself entirely bare. As do, for instance, Indrek Toome, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Arnold Koop, rector of Tartu University; Professors Ivan Nikiforovich Volkov and Yaan Rebane; and Aksel Kangro, director of an instrument building plant, who regularly speak at schools and vocational and technical colleges and in student lecture halls in Tartu...

Incidentally, the system for forming political culture in schoolchildren and students and young workers operating in the city with the youngest population in the republic deserves every attention. It is effective because it has been organized seriously, involving the most authoritative, learned people, and is constantly checked by "feedback" -- by a thoughtful analysis of the audience's reaction and of questions and suggestions and the results of sociological polls.

Question: In short, once again, by real results?

Answer: As in any matter. And the more "real" these results, the more profound and diversified our approach toward the solution of particular specific problems. For instance, the attraction of young people, especially adolescents, toward bright, fashionable clothes is well known. It is also well known that drawings and inscriptions of a propagandist nature are widely used in foreign consumer goods. So, of course, our Komsomol can and must instill sense into those people who dress in clothes depicting the symbols of bourgeois statehood alien to us. But those who in all cases prefer one method -- prohibition -- will hardly achieve their aim. But when the republic's enterprises assimilated the production of cheap sweaters and other clothing, and polyethylene bags with attractive drawings and bright Soviet sports symbols, many problems of this kind disappeared of their own accord. Incidentally, in the past it was precisely when the production of chewing gum was organized in Tallinn that young boys' interest initially in foreign tourists and "things foreign" in general and then in chewing gum itself declined sharply.

In conclusion, I should like to mention one more factor of abiding educational importance for all strata and categories of the population. That is the factor of social justice, which is intrinsic to the very foundation of the Soviet system. And that is why it is so important, as the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum noted, that it should be observed unconditionally in daily affairs, whether it is a case of wages or bonuses, the allocation of apartments or holiday vouchers, or the observance of the norms and principles of the Soviet way of life in everything and by everyone.

Indeed, any instance of irresponsibility or disorderliness and even more, any instance of the conscious abuse of an official position which remains unpunished results for society not only in material losses but also in serious social and moral harm. And, as has already been said, our foes are always glad to seize any opportunity and to gloat over it in every way, seeking to make out that the exception is the rule and the distortion the norm. That is why we direct party committees, labor collectives, and soviet and economic organs toward being particularly implacable toward those who issue a challenge to our laws, to the moral norms of our life, and to socialist labor discipline -- to the self-seekers, money-grubbers, careerists, and time-servers, to people with a double morality.

In brief, the better we manage, the better we educate people, and the more thoroughly we eliminate shortcomings, the more substantial our successes will be in resolving the social and economic tasks set by the party's 26th congress and its Central Committee plenums. And therefore, the more attractive our example will be to all working people of the world, and the more futule will be the intrigues of our ideological adversaries, the "crusaders" of reaction, and the enemies of peace and progress on earth.

PHILOSOPHICAL STUDY ON PEACE PROBLEMS REVIEWED

PM041349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 April 84 First Edition p 2

[Book review by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences G. Ashin: "The Philosophy of Peace and Social Progress"]

[Text] Questions of war and peace, social progress, and the fate of civilization have always troubled people. The significance of these fundamental problems has naturally increased at pivotal periods of history. But they have never been so acute as in our time. Needless to say, their interpretation requires a broad philosophical approach. Therefore, the book "Problems of Peace and Social Progress in Modern Philosophy," written by a collective of well known Soviet scholars, cannot fail to arouse interest. (Footnote) ("Problems of Peace and Social Progress in Modern Philosophy)" [Problemy Mira i Sotsialnogo Progressa v Sovremennoy Filosofii] Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983)

Marxist-Leninist philosophy reflects the main tendencies in mankind's development and its most important values and demands. It acts not only as a theory explaining peace, but also as a means of orientation and activity in the world and as a guide for transforming the world in accordance with the ideals of the working class and all working people.

The problem of peace and the prevention of a nuclear war, the book notes, is seen with complete justification by Marxist-Leninist philosophy as paramount in the entire hierarchy of the problems of human life. However, it does not follow from this that overcoming the difficulties and contradictions linked with resolving the general and particular problems of social progress can be postponed until better times.

On the basis of a great deal of theoretical and specific material the authors demonstrate how modern philosophy -- Marxist and non-Marxist -- regards the problem of peace, which principles of theoretical and practical activity leveled at individuals, classes, peoples, states, and the entire international community it proposes, and to what extent these principles correspond to the real processes, trends, and capabilities of society's social and political life. The book reveals the flimsiness of non-Marxist concepts which discredit the idea of detente and justify the arms race and the "position of strength" policy.

At the same time, the contribution of progressively-minded Western scholars and politicians to strengthening peace is assessed positively.

A significant place is allotted to the role of science and scientists' cooperation in the interests of mankind's peaceful and progressive development and the humanization of scientific creativity. The authoritative pronouncements of scientists on the nature and disastrous consequences of a nuclear war and their participation in the struggle to prevent one are an extremely important factor in the defense of peace.

Under modern conditions it is increasingly evident that the implementation of objective historical trends is not predetermined by fate, but depends on people and on their choices and decisions. Peace can be maintained and consolidated only through the joint efforts of all progressive forces which have recognized their responsibility for mankind's fate.

At the same time, the book says, the socialist countries are the leading force in resolving the problems of peace and social progress. This is predetermined by the very nature of the new society, by its socioeconomic structure, by its philosophy and ideology, and by the working people's objective interest in peace and cooperation.

The working class and working people, having become masters of their own lives, are carrying out their liberating and humanist mission at a new level and in a new capacity. Guided by communist ideology in resolving class tasks, they are naturally seeking the resolution of tasks common to all mankind. It is socialism that today speaks out as the most consistent defender of the interests of detente and peace and the interests of every people and all mankind.

The book reveals the organic link between Marxist philosophy and a communist work outlook and the realistic policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. They counterpose a consistent peace-loving policy to the attempts by imperialist circles to bury detente, drive the world back to the cold war, and achieve military supremacy. At the same time, the community countries are taking the necessary measures for their own security and for curtailing military adventures on the part of imperialism.

Needless to say, the book cannot claim to be an exhaustive analysis of the questions examined. In a way it invites thought and opens up avenues of further research. The collective work prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy attests to the significant potential for more active participation by social scientists in resolving life's most important tasks.

LIGACHEV PRESENTS AWARD TO ORDZHONIKIDZE

LD041337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Order of the Labor Red Banner was presented to Ordzhonikidze, capital of North Osetia, today. This award is for the working people's successes in economic and cultural construction, their services in the revolutionary movement and in the struggle against the German fascist invaders in the years of the Great Fatherland War, and in connection with the 200th anniversary of the town's founding.

Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the festive session in Ordzhonikidze. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, he heartily congratulated the residents of the town for the high distinction. Describing the path along which the town has progressed, Comrade Ligachev noted that the capital of North Osetia is today a major industrial, scientific and cultural center.

Its industry produces goods widely known within the country and abroad. Representatives of many nationalities live and work there as one family.

Comrade Ligachev then read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Ordzhonikidze, and, to applause, attached the award to the town's banner.

Those who spoke at the session gave the assurance that in response to the lofty award from the motherland, the workers of the town and republic will work even more efficiently.

Comrade Ligachev had a meeting with members of the obkom bureau and the Ordzhonikidze Gorkom, visited a number of enterprises and viewed the exhibition of consumer goods. In his conversations with workers and collective farmers, party and administrative staff, he took an interest in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the year and the 5-year plan, and in the people's working, everyday and leisure conditions. Enhancement of the role of primary party organizations in the struggle to implement the decisions of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of Comrade Chernenko's instructions, and improvement of ideological-political and internationalist education were discussed.

CPSU LEADERS SIGN SCIENTIST'S OBITUARY

LD031258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Agricultural science has suffered a grave loss. Prokofiy Fomich Garkavyy, the prominent Soviet scientist and seed breeder, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and USSR state prizes, acting member of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences meritorious figure of science of the Ukrainian SSR, head of a department of the All-Union Seed-Breeding Genetic Institute, passed away on 1 April at age 75 after a grave illness.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet state and by prominent scientists, says that Prokofiy Fomich's entire life is an example of conscientious service to the people and the Communist Party, of which he was a member for over 40 years. He was characterized by a profound knowledge of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, an exceptional love of work and a sense of purpose. He enjoyed great respect among scientists, specialists and kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. The vivid memory of the prominent scientist-communist as a talented organizer of agricultural science, (Prokofiy Fomich Garkavyy), will be perpetually preserved in the hearts of Soviet people.

KRASNODAR WORKERS' MALFEASANCE PUNISHED

PM031614 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 April in its First Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "PRAVDA Spoke Out. What Has Been Done?" a 1,300-word roundup of replies to a 16 January PRAVDA article entitled "A Matter of Honor" exposing malfeasance by transportation workers of Krasnodar Kray.

Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom First Secretary G. Razumovskiy notes that the article correctly exposed the causes of the negative phenomena at the Kushchevskiy Rayon's Krasnodaravtotrans motor transport column No 2097, where "connivance with the violators of labor and state discipline, shielding of moneygrubbers and drunks, and serious production organization shortcomings engendered an atmosphere where people came to believe that anything would go unpunished, where they covered for each other, and there was badering and persecution of conscientious workers and production pacesetters, such as Comrade V. Lubyanov." Razumovskiy reports that the punishment meted out for these misdemeanors ranges from reprimands with the endorsement of party cards to expulsions from the party. He also notes that subsequently similar checks were carried out at 14 other motor transport collectives which revealed "numerous cases of misappropriation of transportation proceeds by drivers and other violations." He says that the control and auditing service was found to be "inefficient," deplores the "unjustifiably lenient attitude to culprits" of internal affairs, prosecution, and judicial organs, and reports that the kraykom bureau has instructed the appropriate organs to eliminate the shortcomings.

Yu. Sukhin, RSFSR motor transportation minister, reports that a ministerial commission thoroughly investigated the work of the Kushchevskiy Rayon No 2097 motor transport column and that its chief and deputy chief have been released from their posts. He notes that "similar investigations in the territorial transportation associations of the Tatar ASSR, Altay Kray, Orel, Novgorod, and Tambov Oblasts, and the city of Sochi revealed substantial shortcomings in political education work, in the organization of the transportation process, the collection of fares, and the handing over in full of the proceeds from passenger transportation. In virtually all the motor transportation enterprises of the aforementioned associations the shift and daily targets for drivers, conductors, and ticket collectors regarding proceeds are set without reference to passenger-flow study materials and without analyzing the volume of proceeds according to routes. Personal responsibility for ensuring the collection and handing over of fares in full has not been established. The work of the control and auditing services work is inefficient. Disciplinary action has been taken against personnel guilty of the exposed shortcomings." The minister also reports that a newly adopted, strictly monitored comprehensive program is intended to preclude similar occurrences in the future.

I. Kekalo, Krasnodar Kray's acting prosecutor, reports that the case of a hooligan who beat up a production pacesetter, Lubyanov, and was given a mild sentence, will be reviewed under the kray prosecutor's supervision.

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

GF041723 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 14 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "The Bright Victory of Democracy"]

[Excerpts] Under the great political and labor activity conditions of the Soviet Union, the past elections of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet once again displayed the unshakable unity of the party and people and the new bright victory of the socialist democracy.

The period following the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections was also significant for Soviet Armenia.

It was after the past elections that, through the creative work of the people, the glorious Yerevan subway was commissioned.

Following the previous elections the first section of the Ichevan-Razdhan railway was commissioned as well as the new and modern airport terminals of the capital and Leninakan, and the marvelous Yerevan sports and concerts complex, which is in the ranks of the world's most famous structures.

Currently, our republic produces more industrial output every 6 days than it did in all of 1940. In one day Soviet Armenia produces approximately 40 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 42,000 pairs of shoes, 45 metal tool machines, over 2,500 generators, about 15,000 watches and so forth. Every year about 117,000 people improve their housing conditions.

The efficient results of the republic's workers during the past 5 years has been highly appreciated by the party and government. A total of 5,479 individuals have been presented with governmental awards and medals. Forty-one of these have been presented with the Order of Lenin, 8 with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and 12 individuals have received honorable titles of the Soviet Union. Apart from that, 901 people have received titles of honor of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and 699 received titles of honor of the republic.

The individual living in Armenia has never had such a bright future as he has today. That is thanks to the wise far-sightedness of our people in eternally linking their destiny with the great Russian people over one-and-a-half centuries ago.

We are living under tense and complicated international conditions. Due to imperialist countries, particularly the United States, mankind is living in a critical period today. By conducting a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy under these conditions, our Communist Party and Soviet Government are struggling to stabilize peace.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held on 7 March 1984. It heard and reviewed the report of Comrade Karen Seropovich Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, on the tasks of the republic's party organizations in light of the Extraordinary February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum results and the instructions and conclusions made in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the plenum and during his meeting with the electors of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

The plenum's decision and Comrade K.S. Demirchyan's report noted the ways for unswervingly implementing the tasks. At the same time the means to eliminate the existing shortcomings and mistakes in our work were pointed out.

However, unfortunately, we have many shortcomings. Some enterprises are not fulfilling the plan targets, are producing low quality output, and are working in an unbalanced way. The intensive and effective administration methods are not being fully used in some economy branches. Cadre stability is not being ensured in certain locations. In a number of locations, violations of state, plan, contract, labor, and execution discipline are being permitted. Certain leaders are implementing old styles and methods and are restructuring their work in accordance with modern demands.

There is a lot to be done to raise the role of the local soviets in economic and cultural construction and to secure the comprehensive economic and social development by them in corresponding territories; to develop the public consumer goods production and services sector; to protect environment; to strengthen supervision; to make maximum use of the rights to supervise and coordinate the activities of the various enterprises and organizations; and to perfect the operation of the local state organs along with the ministries and departments.

The soviets should focus their constant attention and purposefulness toward the solution of ardent questions, the active organizational work, and strict supervision for the fulfillment of the adopted decisions.

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL ON PASSPORT VIOLATIONS

GF031916 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 13 Mar 84 p 4

[Interview with Vladimir Tirabyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Interior Ministry Passport Department, by SOVETAKAN AYASTAN correspondent -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What kind of guidelines are there concerning violations of the passport laws?

[Answer] In accordance with the administrative order, citizens who should have passports and who are residing without them or without valid passports are subject to fines. Similar penalties are imposed on those who reside without registration or notification, as well as those who due to carelessness have lost their documents or made them unusable. Also subject to fine in accordance with the administrative order are the officials of establishments and enterprises who employ citizens who do not have passports or registration documents. Also, those who have previously received double administrative fines for such acts and who have spitefully violated the passport regulations are subjected to formal procedures.

[Question] Do we have such violations?

[Answer] In the daily work of the internal affairs organs, considerable attention is devoted to questions of preserving the passport system. Regardless of the many measures that are being implemented, there are still such people. The USSR regulation on the passport system states that all citizens subject to registration are obliged to present their documents for registration within 3 days of their arrival.

If they are not in order, the citizen must leave. However, there are individuals whose registration has been refused but landlords allow them to establish themselves in their houses. Moreover, certain citizens are carrying out construction beside their houses, and, without the necessary formalities, are selling them to individuals who have never been registered at those addresses, but continue to reside in them illegally.

There is also another problem: After graduation many students leave for various locations without being registered as having left. They are obliged to make such registration before their departure regardless of whether they have permanent or temporary registration.

Indeed, such violations would have been fewer or would have been suspended if the responsible organs strictly followed up the execution of the tasks assigned to them.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers' decision adopted on 22 December last year made certain clarifications on the registration work. By implementating this decision all such violations will be suspended. According to that decision it is forbidden to employ individuals who do not have registration in Yerevan city, except for the residents of the nearby rayons who have the means to come to Yerevan and return home every day. However, it should be noted in the work contracts that they have no right to be registered in Yerevan city and consequently, cannot demand any residence.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN KIRGHIZIA

LD041419 Frunze SOVETTIK KIRGHIZISTAN in Kirghiz 18 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by M. Gafarov headlined "The Russian Language is Our Second Mother Tongue; It Is Very Vital For the Responsible People of the Future"]

[Excerpts] All our republic's schools are multinational. Teaching is done in two or three languages there. Preparing the boys for military service is also going on according to the school schedules.

Doing service in the army and learning the technology are very difficult tasks for people who know little Russian. That is why all Russian language teachers exchange expertise and try to teach Russian the best they can. SOVETTIK KIRGHIZISTAN often receives letters telling us about the level of Russian of the Kirghiz boys who are serving in the army. For example, M. Galkim, commanding officer of N company of the Red Banner Pre-Karpatian Military Area, writes: "Soldiers of many nationalities serve in our company. There are Kirghiz soldiers among them. They show themselves to be active soldiers. We can say that T. Kunanbayev, I. Karymshakov and T. Zhaliyev are active soldiers.

"At the same time, we have some soldiers who do not know the Russian language. It is difficult for them to do their military service. We are asking through SOVETTIK KIRGHIZISTAN for the pedagogical personnel teaching Russian at the Kirghiz schools to impart good knowledge of Russian and improve the method of teaching Russian, especially to the boys who will be doing their service in the army."

Doing some practical work jointly with the military commissariat on teaching Russian to the boys who will be doing military service is very important for the schools. It is absolutely necessary that schools and commissariats should identify the boys who failed Russian language tests and who will do their service in the army, and send them to the course. The facts show that nowadays the measures taken in this respect are insufficient.

EDITORIAL NOTES METAL PRODUCTION SHORTCOMINGS

PM051014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Improve the Quality of Metals"]

[Excerpt] Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has spoken of the need to ensure the fast and uninterrupted renovation of all sectors in the national economy on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology. This also applies fully to ferrous metallurgy.

Metallurgical workers have considerable reserves for increasing the output of high quality products. For many years this sector has been developing extensively by constructing more and more new facilities to increase the volume of metal production. Today our country casts more steel than all the rest of the world. But the poor quality of rolled metal, its limited variety, and the highly metal-intensive design of equipment result in the annual overexpenditure of 15-17 million metric tons of steel in the national economy. The metal's durability is also reduced by corrosion, while the output of products with a polymer coating or which are heat-hardened is inadequate. There have been intolerable delays in the construction and modernization of installations which would make it possible to improve rolled metal quality and reduce metal consumption during its production and processing. We cannot continue like this. It is necessary to accelerate the renovation of fixed production capital and the modernization of facilities, and to resolutely raise the technical standards of production.

Not a single link in the entire technologocial chain -- from ore extraction to the shipping of finished metal -- must be overlooked during the renovation of the production process. It is necessary to improve the ore-mining industry's enterprises and the enriching factories and to modernize many by-product coke plants. The structure of metallurgical production must be sharply improved by gradually doing away with open-hearth furnaces and replacing them with converters and electric furnaces.

Most metallurgical enterprises now are being set targets not in actual but in nominal tonnage -- corrective coefficients have been introduced, making it profitable to produce more high-quality labor-intensive output. The orders, however, are not always fulfilled since the work of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy itself and of the all-union industrial associations is evaluated, like before, on the basis of the old indicators -- volume growth in actual tonnage. It is an important task of the sector's headquarters and of the planning organs to bring the economic mechanism into line with the new requirements, acting always on the basis of state interests.

A long-term plan has been elaborated for the development of this pivotal sector of the economy. The plan's implementation depends largely on the active support from allied sectors, which must develop according to programs which are strictly linked with metallurgy. This applies mainly to organizations under the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and to heavy machine building enterprises producing mining, furnace, by-product coke, and metal rolling equipment. The more capital investment from the total amount of allocated funds is channeled into the renewal of equipment and the development of the four-pass design [chetvertyy peredel], the quality of metal will be that much better and, therefore, will be used with the best economic effect within the national economy.

The country is proud of its metallurgical workers and shows great concern for improving their labor and living conditions. Our party and state are justified in expecting from them new successes in the struggle to increase the output of metal and improve its quality.

Party organizations are called upon to nurture responsibility for the further improvement of work and of qualitative indicators among workers in the sector. Their task is to launch socialist competition even more widely at metallurgical eneterprises and to introduce more actively the best work methods in practical economic management. At the same time it is necessary to hold more strictly accountable to the party those leaders who are still working in the old fashion and are unable to utilize internal production reserves. The improvement of organization, discipline, and order in each enterprise requires the party committees' special concern.

The accelerated development of ferrous metallurgy will make for more precise work by our industry and agriculture and promote the successful solution of tasks sets up by the 26th CPSU Congress.

ENERGY INDUSTRY CADRES ATTEND MANAGEMENT COURSE

PM031643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 84 Morning Editon p 2

[Unattributed report: "Training of Leading Economic Cadres"]

[Text] Courses to improve the skill of leading economic cadres of the highest management link in the fuel and energy complex sextors have been held at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute of National Economic Management.

Leaders of ministries and departments of the USSR and union republics have been following a month-long special study program on topical questions of economic theory, management, planning, improving the economic machinery, accelerating scientific and technical progress in heavy industry sectors, intensifying the policy of thrift, and improving the style and methods of economic leadership in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee June and December (1983) Plenums, and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the party Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the meeting with voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

During the course they examined questions of intensifying and improving production efficiency, protecting nature and saving natural, material, labor, and financial resources, using economic levers and incentives in management, improving assessment indicators of economic activity, introducing the team form of labor organization and incentives, using labor productivity growth reserves, and reducing the prime cost and improving the quality of output.

The students familiarized themselves with methodological problems of long-term prediction in sectors of the fuel and energy complex and the mineral and raw materials base, prospects for the development of nuclear power, the improvement of the organizational structures of sector management, the organization of systems analysis, psychological and legal aspects of organizing a leader's work, questions of theory and practice in decisionmaking, and the use of modern methods, computer equipment, and automated systems.

External classes were held at the USSR Gosplan, the Kurchatov Nuclear Power Institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences High Temperature Institute, and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Systems Analysis. There was also an exchange of work experience at the final conference.

The following addressed the students: A.M. Bybochkin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Stockpiling Useful Minerals; N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.N. Komin, deputy chairman of the State Committee on Prices; V.V. Kossov, chief of the USSR Gosplan Main Computer Center; Academicians of the USSR Academy of Sciences A.G. Aganbegyan, D.M. Gvishiani, N.P. Fedorenko, A.Ye. Sheyndlin, and T.S. Khachaturov, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences P.G. Bunich, B.F. Lomov, V.V. Laptev, L.P. Feoktistov, Yu.S. Shiryayev, and N.P. Laverov; and heads of department and professors of the academy.

NEPOROZHNIY URGES GREATER USE OF NUCLEAR POWER

PM031620 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian, No 13, March 1984 (signed to press 19 March), carries on page 2 a 2,400-word article entitled "The Country's Energy Potential" by USSR Power and Electrification Minister P.S. Neporozhniy. The article outlines the work to be done to fulfill the USSR Energy Program and stresses the "marked" increase in the importance in that program of AESes, which now provide 8 percent of the country's electricity. Neporozhniy outlines the tasks set by the need to improve the running of thermal power stations, which provide about 80 percent of the USSR's electricity, and notes that the successful implementation of the Energy Program is "indissolubly linked to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress" in the power industry and related secotrs.

BRIEFS

AUTOMATED ACCESS TO FOREIGN DATA -- A centralized system of automated access to foreign computer networks and data banks is being used to raise the efficiency of scientific research. It has been put into industrial use in Moscow. Thanks to the computers, the system allows information to be received rapidly in any sphere of knowledge. The centralized system which serves institutes of the Academy and industrial institutes will facilitate the exchange of information with a number of socialist countries, and also with computer networks and data banks in a number of capitalist states. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 84 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE MISSION

Gandhi Lauds Cooperation

LD031547 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi April 3 TASS -- "The people of India are thrilled that an Indian is going into space along with Soviet cosmonauts," Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin. According to her, "This is being made possible by Soviet-Indian friendship, which now acquires a new dimension."

The Indian prime minister spoke highly of Soviet-Indian cooperation as a whole. "The Soviet Union and India are good friends in the cause of peace and the enlargement of human welfare," she said. "India is engaged in a giant endeavour of economic and technological development. ...In the acquisition of advanced knowledge we have received considerable help from several friendly countries. The Soviet Union is in the front ranks of such nations."

Indira Gandhi stressed the need in the present-day complex international situation to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe. "Knowledge must be for the growth and enrichment of the spirit and never for destruction," she noted. "The space above us must be peaceful as the land and oceans around us. It must hold no terror for any nation. Our first cosmonaut, I hope, will symbolize the message of peace which is Mahatma Gandhi's and Jawaharlal Nehru's legacy to India."

It is necessary to concentrate on how to find ways of lessening tension and increasing cooperation and goodwill amongst peoples, the Indian prime minister said.

Live TV Coverage of Docking

LD041651 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television in Russian at 1445 GMT on 4 April presents a program opening with the screen caption "Novosti -- Special Edition." An unidentified announcer is then shown reading the report that Soyuz T-11 docked with the Salyut complex at 1831 Moscow time. He introduces a presentation from the flight control center "by twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov and our special correspondent Aleksandr Galkin."

Video from inside the flight control center shows a vast screen monitoring the docking operation, which is being carefully watched. Galkin and Rukavishnikov are in the foreground, with Galkin relaying technical data on distance between the craft and the station, the speed of approach and so on. A close-up shot of the screen at the flight control center shows the orbital station, as seen from the approaching Soyuz T-11. Galkin then notes some of the people watching from the flight control center: Soviet and Indian scientists, the Indian ambassador to the USSR, the Indian Marshal of Aviation, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers L.V. Smirnov, Soviet cosmonauts, and reserve cosmonaut Malhotra.

Rukavishnikov takes up the technical commentary on the approach. He explains that the two spacecraft can be seen as yellow and white dots getting closer and closer on the huge map next to the screen showing Salyut-7 against the background of the Black Sea. He also explains that the cosmonaut-researcher, in this case Sharma, also plays a vital part in the docking process.

The words "all is normal" are heard and the moment of docking is shown on the screen. All present burst into applause, smiling, standing up, visibly moved. Continuing his commentary, Galkin says that now the checks will start, and at this point the newscast is abruptly cut short.

Docking Accomplished

LD041856 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The spaceship "Soyuz T-11" today docked with the orbital complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10."

After carrying out standard operations to check the air-tightness of the docking module, the crew of the "Soyuz T-11" ship, Cosmanauts Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma, transferred to the station "Salyut-7."

An international crew of six -- Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev, Oleg Atkov, Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and the cosmonaut of the Republic of India Rakesh Sharma -- are now working aboard the research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" -- "Soyuz T-11" in near-earth space.

The programme of research worked out jointly by Soviet and Indian scientists will take seven days. It is planned to study the natural resources of the earth and the environment, to carry out experiments in space materials study, and also medical studies.

The cosmonauts are well. The onboard systems of the orbital complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" -- "Soyuz T-11" operate normally.

The joint work of the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts is opening a new page in close co-operation between the two friendly countries in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Chernenko Congratulates Crew

LD041919 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko has congratulated the international space crew -- cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev, Oleg Atkov, Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov, and Rakesh Sharma with a successful start of their joint work on the "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" -- "Soyuz T-11" orbital scientific research complex.

"Your flight," the cable of greetings says, "is a natural result of many years of the fruitfully developing cooperation between the USSR and India in the peaceful exploration of space, and is a graphic demonstration of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples."

The cable expresses the confidence that the cosmonauts will justify the high confidence placed in them and carry out with honour the planned programme of joint research and experiments which have important scientific and practical significance.

Konstantin Chernenko wished the cosmonauts a successful implementation of their assignmnts and a safe return to earth.

Singh Greets Cosmonauts

LD041936 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The president of the Republic of India Zail Singh has sent a message to the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts participating in the joint space venture. "Our thanks are due to the several citizens of both our countries who have worked hard to bring this about," the message points out.

Zail Singh said he was particularly happy that for the first time an Indian cosmonaut went into space.

"Your mission is a symbol of Indo-Soviet friendship and an outstanding example of how two countries can work together constructively for the advancement of science for mutual benefit and for the good of mankind," stresses the message.

The president of India wished cosmonauts the very best for successful completion of the important tasks assigned to them.

Message to Chernenko, Gandhi

LD041939 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- A cable came from the international crew of the "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" -- "Soyuz T-11" orbital scientific research complex. It is addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi. In the cable the Soviet and Indian members of the orbital complex crew report that they have begun carrying out the planned programme of joint scientific research in space, that all the systems on board the orbital complex are functioning normally and that they feel well. "This moment," the cable stresses, "is the crowning of hard work and realisation of great hopes and aspirations."

"We take pride," the cable says, "in having the honour of participating in this historic event which marks yet another important step in the development of multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India, and brings together the efforts of our countries in exploring new frontiers of science. We are fully aware of the responsibility vested in us and assure you that our knowledge and experience will be directed toward a successful implementation of the flight programme. Let the friendship between the Soviet Union and India flourish and grow stronger."

Medical Research Program

LD050631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Our special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center: The first day of joint work on board the orbital complex will begin at 1000 today and will continue until midnight. The greater part of today's program for the flight of the international Soviet-Indian crew will be devoted to medical research and experiments. In particular, the following experiments are planned: optokinesis, preventive maintenance, [profilaktika], membrane [membrana], questionnaire [anketa], and yoga. They will be carried out by Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma. The members of the main expedition, cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev, will help the guests. The task of the doctor, Oleg Atkov, is to monitor the implementation of the research. The aim of these experiments is to evaluate the influence of weightlessness on the human organism in the initial period of adaptation to space flight conditions. During television communications sessions, the cosmonauts will talk about their work in earth orbit. According to crew reports and telemetric data, the on-board systems of the station and both spacecships are working normally. All members of the international crew are healthy and feel well.

OCEANOLOGISTS RETURN FROM ARCTIC RESEARCH TRIP

PM041031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Kucherenko report: "In Pursuit of Cyclones"]

[Text] Odessa -- The research ships Viktor Bugayev, Georgiy Ushakov, and Ernst Krenkel have returned from distant latitudes. They spent 4 months in the North Atlantic.

"We were working in the area of the Great Newfoundland Bank," F. Grishakov, candidate of geographical sciences and leader of the group expedition, recounts. "I must say that this is the first time research has been carried out in winter and on such a large scale. In order to "cover" the whole area, we had to enlist the assistance of the Soviet weather ships Passat and Musson. We studied the basic laws governing the formation of the thermal and dynamic conditions of ocean waters and "gleaned" meteorological information for the elaboration of models of the level of atmospheric and oceanic pollution.

"The expedition carried out interesting research on monitoring the movement of the Gulf Stream cyclonic eddy. These phenomena were discovered back in the late fifties. But so far few studies have been made of them. This eddy, as it were, breaks away from the main stream and begins an independent existence. It contains a great reserve of potential energy, moves at a speed of some 3 miles per day, and can exist for 3 to 5 years. These eddies affect the thermodynamic state of the ocean.

"Imagine a bird's-eye view of a river with its meandering and tributaries," Fedor Fedorovich continued. "Well, the Gulf Stream is also a river, but a river within an ocean.

"The scientists worked in the Gulf Stream delta where it separates into several streams. In that area the cold current meets with warm currents, resulting in the formation of what is termed the subpolar hydrological front. A wall of water, as it were, submerged in the ocean. The temperature at the point of contact of the waters fluctuates between zero and 16 degrees above zero. This causes great changes in atmospheric conditions. It is here that cyclones are formed. This happens every 2-3 days."

ARTICLE ON LIFE, WORK ABOARD CRUISER KIEV

PM031537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Fedor Chernetskiy "Reportage from Aboard the Anti-Submarine Warfare Cruiser Kiev" under the rubric "Life in the Soviet Armed Forces": "Prepare Ship for Flight Operations!"]

[Text] Aboard the cruiser Kiev -- The cruiser Kiev is rarely at its home moorings and, in fact, infrequently enters port. Its routes stretch from the tropics to the Arctic Circle, and it proudly flies the flag of the land of the soviets across seas and oceans. Its crew members acquire maturity and tempering during cruises and months-long voyages, master the refinements of naval work, and acquire skills to perfection. Naval work has never been easy, and it is even less so now that the technical potential has grown beyond bounds, when time seems to be shrinking during the conduct of combat operations, and when only extensive knowledge, firm will, and organization enable people to expect success.

What are the qualities of modern military equipment, and what demands does it make on men? -- This is what I wanted to find out while aboard the cruiser Kiev. Equipment and men -- this was also the subject of my conversation with the ship's captain, Captain 2d Rank Gennadiy Pavlovich Yasnitskiy.

Question: Tell me, what role is assigned to ships like the Kiev in the Soviet Navy?

Answer: Our ship is described as an anti-submarine warfare [ASW] cruiser. It has an unlimited range of action -- any point in the world ocean. Our voyages are usually long in terms of both distance and time. For example, we recently returned from a voyage during which we visited both the North and South Atlantic.

If we were to speak of the "power" contained in the cruiser, I would probably not be mistaken in saying that the ship's energy potential, translated in terms of electric power, could be sufficient to meet the requirements of a major industrial center. You can understand that considerable energy is required just to enable the vast bulk of the cruiser Kiev to move at high speed. To give you an indication by a more graphic example, I can say that it has many floors, more than one above deck level. We made an estimate recently, and this is what came out: spending only one minute in each room, it would take several dozen hours to tour all the ship's spaces.

Look at the stern from this porthole. You can see that the flight deck for the flying equipment is equivalent to a good-sized soccer field. This is what we usually say -- flying equipment. In general terms. When necessary, we can be more specific -- aircraft or helicopters. In addition to being an ASW ship, our ship also carries aircraft. Its armament includes VTOL aircraft. It also includes helicopters. The purpose of the helicopters is to find and destroy submarines. The aircraft extend the cruiser's range of operations, and the air arm is meant to defend the ship against airborne attack. Thus our cruiser can be described first as a missile-carrying ship, second as an ASW ship, and third as an aircraft carrier. To put it briefly, an all-purpose ship. If, in addition, you take into account the unlimited cruising range, you can imagine the role played by ships like the cruiser Kiev in the Soviet Navy.

Our ship also participates often in major exercises. They are like a synthesis, a test for the crew's skills and combat training. The successful execution of exercise tasks has earned the cruiser the USSR Defense Ministry banner "For Valor and Military Courage," and a large group of officers -- both sailors and airmen -- have been awarded orders and medals.

The Kiev has also played an active part in other exercises. I would like to mention the following detail. Our long-distance cruises are not executed in isolation. As a rule, we are constantly escorted by the "curious" from NATO bloc member countries' navies and air forces, who are like limpets. Thus we have no chance to get bored. [answer ends]

I was taken on a tour of the ship even before I had spoken with the captain. Having wandered the decks, levels, compartments, and crew's quarters, and after countless walks up and down steep and echoing gangways, I got the impression that the cruiser is a genuine labyrinth, and an outsider cannot find his way around without Ariadne's thread. Everywhere, all the compartments are filled to the brim with machinery, equipment, and instruments. Thick braids of electrical wire and cables line the bulkheads, on the ceiling and along the floor. Everywhere you see the multicolored lights of electrical control boards, panels, and instrument screens. Once at the central command post, you immediately realize that here electronics is the master. The most diverse information floods in here from all combat units, services, and positions. The computers somehow sort out the data, analyze it, sum it up, and "display" on the green illuminated circular screen located in the center of the roomy compartment the quintessence, so to speak, the material which has been filtered from secondary information and makes it possible to evaluate the combat situation realistically. The screen shows airborne, surface, and underwater targets and calculates their precise location and distance.

The cruiser identifies its target at a distance which is sufficient to enable the ship to be brought to a state of combat readiness. Of course, the execution of combat operations also makes extensive use of electronics. It must also be borne in mind that the Kiev, wherever it may be in the world ocean, is in constant communication with the home shores and the Home Command Center. The cruiser has its own meteorological service which not only conducts observations in its own area but also receives conditions data about distant regions by communicating with shore-based posts. To put it briefly, the cruiser Kiev is a most complex and accurately tuned mechanism which can operate faultlessly only in the hands of knowledgeable and capable people.

This is why I asked the ship's captain the following question:

Question: The extremely high technical standards of the ship's equipment make their own demands on the crew's intellectual standards. What are the principles of personnel training?

Answer: We need specialists from about 150 fields to enable the cruiser to fulfill its purpose and operate with precision and without fault, like a single mechanism. All our officers have completed their higher specialized education. This is a mandatory minimum for a ship like ours. Many officers graduated from educational establishments with "red degrees" -- degrees marked "excellent." Secondary education is a mandatory condition for the rank and file crew. Even here there is a preference for specialized education. Graduates from technical colleges and technically-oriented schools master the ship's science more easily and more quickly.

Sailors are not posted to the cruiser immediately. To start with they attend courses in training detachments and, once aboard the ship, they are not posted to active duty immediately -- they continue their studies until they have mastered the finer details of their field, of the "work station" which they will occupy. Only when they have finally passed all the tests and examinations do newcomers become fully-fledged crew members.

The ship's crew contains representatives of 34 of our country's nations and ethnic groups. I must emphasize that both officers and sailors are proud of their ship and look on their service aboard it as a matter of high honor and great trust. This, of course, means constant labor and study. We teach them thoroughly, and someone who has done his 3-year service on the ship acquires permanent knowledge and habits which will no doubt be useful in his life later, after demobilization. Generally speaking, the Navy is now developing so fast and acquiring such up-to-date equipment that it is impossible to imagine naval service without constant and strenuous study. Everybody is studying. Everybody, without exception. [answer ends]

At this point, by way of confirming this thesis, it is appropriate to speak, even if briefly, about the cruiser Kiev's captain himself, Capt 2d Rank G.P. Yasnitskiy. The Navy was his teenage dream and he entered the Nakhimov Black Sea Naval Higher School without a shadow of hesitation. This attraction to military work was largely the result of the influence of his father, who himself devoted his entire life to the Army.

The cruiser's captain has behind him 5 years of study at the school and 15 years of service. The school made him a specialist electromechanical engineer. But people were quick to notice the "command streak" in Yasnitskiy's character. Soon he was captain of a missile-carrying ship and, in fact, the youngest ship's captain in the Navy. He was then appointed captain of an ASW ship. At the age of 33, already decorated with the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Services," he took over the Kiev's bridge. He has attended the complete course of the so-called higher officer classes and has persistently worked on his self-education. When he felt that even that was insufficient, he applied for a place at the Grechko Naval Academy. The answer was: "We have no objection to your studying at the academy, but it is not possible to relieve you of the cruiser's command." He had to join the extramural department. Thus he is combining the difficult duties of captain with the difficult obligations of academy student.

The bookshelves in the ship captain's cabin are completely full: specialized naval literature, books on electronics, naval air arm, mathematical modeling of combat operations, dictionaries....And another cluster of books: "Fundamentals of Pedagogical Psychology," "Elements of Naval Psychology"....

Question: Gennadiy Pavlovich, what are the typical features of the moral and psychological climate on ships like yours?

Answer: We will not talk about the tediousness of months-long cruises, the joy of coming back to home shores, the restricted space on the ship, or the mental factors emerging as a result of all this. This is naval service, and you can't get away from its complexity. The romanticism of the open sea is good and, as a component of life aboard the ship, necessary. But, let us be frank, this element is transient and, as time passes, becomes a routine and everyday occurrence. People must get used to naval service, as they must to military service in general, and they have to get involved in it.

It is well known that the Kiev was the first ship of its type in our Navy. Its main distinguishing feature was that it carried on board flying equipment, VTOL aircraft. This was something new for us at that time, we had to become masters of the new work and learn its finer points through practical work, and the accumulated experience was to provide the basis for recommendations and rules. BCH-6, a combat air arm unit, appeared on the ship.

Although our flight deck is only slightly smaller than a soccer field, it is hardly noticeable from high up in the air. The ship itself looks no bigger than a matchbox to a pilot. Just try to "land" vertically on such a matchbox, which is moving in addition. This takes skill, will, and steady nerves. And all our airmen really are strong-willed and courageous.

There is another psychological aspect. We sailors know where we are going, we are preparing from our days at the school bench for daily service life on the unsteady surface of the sea. Airmen, on the other hand, even those of the naval air arm, are shore-based. Complete the flight time set by the orders -- and back to the airfield. Back to firm ground, home, and family. If your own airfield can't take you -- there is an alternative one. Here, on the ship, conditions are completely different, and it is not easy to get used to and adapt to them. The "pocket handkerchief" is your airfield, and the only one at that, and the ship is all your land. Of course, land-based airmen gradually get used to this and adapt. Difficult? Beyond all doubt. And they understand all this. That is why every flight is a nonroutine event for the airman and for the crew as a whole. It is no accident that we have adopted the following tradition: the first solo flight is marked by a commerorative address. The same honor is accorded to those who have completed their 50th or 100th flight. And when the command "Prepare ship for flight operations!" echoes early in the morning, it means that the cruiser's entire crew will be "working" on the airmen the whole day. We sailors and airmen work harmoniously, living like a single united family.

While on the subject of moral and psychological problems, I would like to dwell on something else. Generally speaking, the replacements we receive are on the whole good and suitable from the viewpoint of accumulated knowledge, general development, and physical training. The sensitive point is the lack, or at times shortage, of labor habits, a kind of optionality which creeps into behavior, and the notorious "emancipation" which is incompatible with the rigorous order and absolute obedience characteristic of naval service. The officers have to work persistently on this. It is of course self-evident that everything, as people say, will eventually fall into place, and it cannot be otherwise in the Navy. But I still think that the broad discussion now taking place on the draft school reform is timely and useful. The rising generation must get used to labor, because it is labor that engenders and nurtures such an important feature of human character as responsibility. I also allow myself to advise parents, even to appeal to them -- do not worry about your sons. The Navy will make them strong and tempered, it will prepare them for independent life. . . . [answer ends]

The early morning dawn is becoming brighter, the sky to the East is lighting up. The ship is sailing at full speed, its sharp, steel-colored bow cutting the water smooth surface, raising what looks like glass walls before it. Falling back, they form a large foamy wave along the ship's sides. The sun's edge seems to surface from beneath the water with its sparkling, blinding rays. At that moment the loudspeakers echo in the ship and over the sea with the order: "Prepare ship for flight operations!". . . .

Another day of military work begins for the cruiser Kiev.

SHESTOPALOV ADDRESSES ARMY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

PM031617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Colonel V. Khrenov: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] The tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the instructions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to voters were discussed at a meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry construction and billeting organs party aktiv.

The report delivered by Engineer Troops Marshal N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and the billeting of troops, and the speches by Colonel General M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate; and also Comrades V. Rudakov, N. Chekov, B. Shkibtak, and L. Shumilov, and others noted that under the conditions of the sharply aggravated international situation there is an increase in the responsibility of Communists in the central apparatus for the unconditional fulfillment of the capital construction program and the all-round consolidation of the country's defense capability. There was an analysis of the shortcomings which still exist in planning and organizing the military construction workers' labor and using manpower and material and technical resources.

The Communists and leaders, political organs, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the speeches noted, must direct their efforts toward accelerating the pace of labor productivity growth and reducing the prime cost of construction, improving the quality of work, making all-round savings of all types of resources, and consolidating discipline and order.

ESTONIAN CIVIL DEFENSE SITUATION DISCUSSED

LD042151 [Editorial Report] Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian at 1105 GMT on 10 February carries a 9.5 minute report on civil defense affairs. The program's guest is Colonel Adolf Ivanovich Khodov, head of a department in the Estonian SSR Civil Defense headquarters, who speaks of Soviet peace efforts and the disregard of the NATO countries led by the United States for these peace efforts. Noting that U.S. actions pose a threat to peace, Col Khodov says that war, however, is not inevitable. Not only the international peace movement but also the Soviet defense potential and civil defense have an important role to play, Khodov says. He then talks about the specific situation of Estonia. The unidentified reporter asks: "What additional requirements are entailed for civil defense, the new stage of the arms race?

Khodov, speaking in Russian fading into Estonian translation, replies: "In connection with the stationing in Europe of the new superprecise missile systems and with the possibility that the first nuclear strike comes not from America but from Europe, the time from the firing of the rockets to their reaching the targets decreases several times This also means that the time at the disposal of the Civil Defense from the air raid alarm signal to the first explosion decreases. For the population of Estonia this time is approximately 5-6 minutes. During this time everything absolutely necessary has to be done somehow and the people have to be taken to shelters.

"In order to manage this without a panic, it is necessary to conduct training in peacetime. Shelters have to be consistently built and care has to be taken that they are stocked with everything that is necessary. Provisions must be made so that in case of need people can always enter them. In the event of an air-raid alarm there would not be any time left to make up for slip-ups or to find the keys.

"Since a nuclear strike does not concern only town inhabitants, radiation protection shelters also have to be built in rural areas, and care has to be taken for the protection of animals and agricultural product stocks.

"Due to the decreased time for action, cooperation and speed become even more essential. Not only is the training of civil defense groups important, but above all, every worker should know where the shelter is and how to get to it. Therefore, during civil defense exercises everyone should endeavour personally to participate in them, so that in the event of an unexpected attack one can act unerringly and without losing one's head." Khodov concludes: "It would be advisable for everyone, if only once, to think about where suitable shelters are near our homes: reinforced cellars, underground garages or other places. When we have thought over what to do in the event of danger, we will not lose heads and lives so easily. This knowledge will give us confidence in peaceful days in the future".